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Warsaw Pact Defense Ministers to Meet

AU171832 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1816 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 17/11/1987—Over the last decade of November, 1987, Bucharest, the capital city of the Socialist Republic of Romania, will host an ordinary meeting of the Committee of Defence Ministers of the states participant in the Warsaw Treaty.

BRIEFS

International Conference on Renewal

The Technological Institute and the Marxism-Leninism Insitute organized an international scientific conference in Miskolc on 10 November on the topical issues of the social and economic renewal. The conference was organized on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the GOSR. In addition to Hungarian University experts, also participating at the conference were experts in ideological issues from CSSR, Polish, GDR, and Soviet universities. [Excerpts] *[Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 11 Nov 87 p 6 AU]*

AWP Paper Reports 13th CPC Congress

AU180954 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 3 Nov 87 p 4

[ATA report: "Policy of Deepening Reform"]

[Text] Beijing, 2 Nov—The 13th CPC Congress, whose main task, according to XINHUA reports, was to "coordinate and deepen the reforms" which are presently being implemented in this country, ended yesterday in Beijing. It was said at this congress that China is encountering many problems and difficulties. The report delivered by Zhao Ziyang, in his function as general secretary of the party, stressed that "reform is the only process by which China can be revitalized, a process that is irreversible." With this aim, demands were made that the "policy of opening up" to attract foreign capital be continued, and it was mentioned that "the coastal regions from south to north have created a broad, open belt" for foreign investors.

In the course of the congress a special seminar was also held in Beijing to encourage the investment of foreign capital in the Chinese economy, at which it was stressed that "the Chinese Government is making major efforts to create a favorable environment for investment." According to data cited at this seminar, foreign investment during the past 8 years reached the sum of $21.7 billion, involving more than 4,000 joint enterprises with Western firms and 164 enterprises belonging entirely to foreign capital. During the 1986-90 period, a total of more than $40 billion in foreign capital, is expected to be invested, and Chinese officials reemphasized that the interests of foreign investors would be protected by low taxes and other measures.

XINHUA also reported that Zhao Ziyang was elected general secretary of the CPC, and that Deng Xiaoping was appointed chairman of the CPC Military Commission. A congress spokesman stated to journalists that "Deng Xiaoping will continue to play an important role in Chinese party and government problems in the future, although he is no longer a member of the Central Committee." Zhao Ziyang was appointed first vice secretary of the CPC Military Commission.

Greece's Papoulias, Other Leaders Visit

Malile Mets Statesmen

AU171540 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1430 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] At the invitation of Reis Malile, minister for foreign affairs, Karolos Papoulias, the Greek foreign minister, arrived in Tirana this morning for an official and friendly visit.

The following members of the Greek Government arrived with him: Melina Merkouri, minister for culture and science; Evangelos Kouloumbis, minister of the environment and public works; Panayiotis Roumeliotis, minister of commerce; (Konstandin Giorgiou), general secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and other high official guests from the Republic of Greece. A group of businessmen and journalists also arrived.

They were met at Rinas Airport by Reis Malile, minister for foreign affairs; Shane Korbeci, minister for foreign trade; Ahmet Kamberi, minister for health; Alfred Uci, chairman of the Committee for Culture and Arts; Ajet Ylli, chairman of the Committee for Science and Technology, and other comrades.

Also present were Ksenofon Nushi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in Athens, and Spiridhon Dokiados, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Greece in Tirana.

Malile-Papoulias Interchange

AU172004 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] Reis Malile, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, received Karolos Papoulias, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Greece, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs this afternoon. Talks were conducted between the foreign ministers of the two countries in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Previous achievements in bilateral relations were assessed during the talks, and satisfaction was expressed at the atmosphere of cooperation and good understanding which exists between our two friendly countries. The two ministers expressed the conviction that further strengthening the traditional friendship between the Albanian and Greek peoples and their good-neighborly relations is not only in the interests of our two countries and peoples, but also in the interests of peace and security in the Balkans and beyond.

The two sides discussed their common desire for the further development of relations between our two countries and exchanged views on how to cement these relations in the fields of the economy, culture, trade, technology, science, transport, telecommunications, and other areas of mutual interest.

Reis Malile and Karolos Papoulias also talked about some aspects of today's international situation, centering on the state of the Balkans.

Participating in the talks were high officials of the Albanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and of the Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as well Ksenofon Nushi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in Athens, and Spiridhon Dokiados, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Greece in Tirana.

Malile Hosts Papoulias

*AU181032 Tirana ATA in English
0745 GMT 18 Nov 87*

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Reis Malile, minister of foreign affairs, gave a dinner at "Dajti" Hotel on November 17 in honor of Karolos Papoulias, minister of foreign affairs; Melina Merkouri, minister of culture and sciences; Evangelos Kouloumbis, minister of environment and public affairs; Panayiotis Roumeliotis, minister of trade affairs; and other top official and public Greek personalities.

Attending were also Manush Myftiu, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Niko Gjyzari, chairman of the State Planning Commission; Shane Korbeci, minister of foreign trade; Ahmet Kamberi, minister of health service; Skender Gjinushi, minister of education; Vitori Curri, vice chairwoman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly, as well as officials of different departments and institutions of the capital.

During dinner, greetings were exchanged and toasts were raised to the traditional friendship between the Albanian and Greek peoples and the further development of relations between our two friendly countries.

The dinner passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Talks With Merkouri, Roumeliotis

*AU181112 Tirana ATA in English
0755 GMT 18 Nov 87*

[Text] Tirana, Nov 17 (ATA)—Today, afternoon, the ministers and other top official and public Greek personalities were received in separate meetings by leading cadres of ministries and institutions of the capital.

Alfred Uci, chairman of the Committee of Culture and Arts, received at the Committee of Culture and Arts the minister of culture and sciences, Melina Merkouri. Here a warm talk was held on the art and ancient culture of our two friendly peoples and on the latest achievements and there was expressed the common desire on the further intensification of bilateral exchanges in fields of culture, art, and science.

Likewise, the minister Melina Merkouri was received by Dritero Agolli, chairman of the Writers' and Artists' League. At this meeting, that was attended by writers, artists, known Albanian actors, students of the Higher Institute of Arts, opinions were exchanged on the development of literature, arts, cinematography, etc. in our two countries. Students of the Higher Institute of Arts gave an artistic concert in honor of the known Greek friend. The acquaintance with the literatures of the two countries, the minister Melina Merkouri stressed, is very positive and contributes to the friendship and rapprochement of peoples. You have done much more to make known the Greek literature in Albania. We will work out a plan to translate more from the Albanian literature, that has many known authors, to make it very much known in Greece. The concert of students we have just seen testifies to the development of arts in your country. It was very beautiful and touched me.

At the meeting Shane Korbeci, minister of foreign trade, had with the minister of trade, Panayiotis Roumeliotis, it was spoken on the relations of friendship and cooperation between Albania and Greece and on the possibilities existing to further intensify trade exchanges.

The minister of health, Ahmet Kamberi, and the minister of environment and public affairs, Evangelos Kouloumbis, exchanged opinions on some problems of the protection of environment, health service, and public service and of the work done in these fields by the respective institutions.

At these meetings, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere, there were expressed the feelings of respect and sympathy our two friendly people cherish and the common desire to further strengthen the ties of friendship and cooperation between Albania and Greece.

The Greek journalists visited the Museum of National History today afternoon.

In their honor, Marash Hajati, chairman of the Albanian Journalists' Union gave a dinner.

1988 Trade Protocol Signed With GDR

*AU171253 Tirana ATA in English
0910 GMT 17 Nov 87*

[Text] Tirana, Nov 17 (ATA)—The protocol on the exchange of goods and payments between the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of German Democratic Republic for 1988 was signed in Tirana on November 16. The protocol was signed for the Albanian side by Pajtim Ajazi, vice minister of foreign trade, and for the German side by Dietrich Lenke, vice minister of foreign trade.

The signing ceremony was attended by Dieter Kulitzka, charge d'affaires a.i. of the embassy of the GDR in Tirana.

The PSR of Albania will export to the German Democratic Republic chrome ore, copper wires, tobacco, cigarettes, handicraft articles, cognac, agricultural products, etc., and will import from the German Democratic Republic insecticides, different chemicals, agricultural machinery, and equipment for different branches of industry, etc.

Upon its stay in our country, the delegation was received by Shane Korbeci, minister of foreign trade. Attending was also Dieter Kulitzka, charge d'affaires of the Embassy of the German Democratic Republic in Tirana.

Bardhi Speaks at FAO Session in Rome

AU171322 Tirana ATA in English
0915 GMT 17 Nov 87

["The Agro-Foodstuff Policy of Albania Aims at Guaranteeing the Non-Stop Uplift of the Well-Being of the Working Masses—From the Speech of the Minister of Food Industry of the PSR of Albania, Jovan Bardhi"—ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, Nov 17 (ATA)—The head of the Albanian delegation, Jovan Bardhi, took the floor at the 24th session of the UN General Conference on Food and Agriculture (FAO) being held in Rome. He said among other things:

The Albanian Government has appreciated constantly the positive role of FAO and its special concern in the problems of increasing the agricultural products and its activity in the struggle against hunger and lack of food, millions of people are suffering from in the world today. [sentence as received] This session, he said, holds its proceedings at a time when world economy faces the consequences of economic crisis, that continues to affect particularly the agricultural sector and international market of agro-food articles. At present we are experiencing the deepening of polarization in the rich and poor countries. While the rich get richer, the poor get poorer.

Further on the head of the Albanian delegation mentioned the damages caused to world economy by the neocolonialist plunder, the large areas of arable lands that are not rarely turned into battle fields or nuclear shooting ranges and that are destroyed from the agricultural point of view as a result of their exploitation, without taking into consideration the agro-technical conditions.

Then Comrade Jovan Bardhi presented some fundamental aspects of agro-food directions in our country, stressing among others that the agro-agricultural policy of the Albanian Government pursued after the triumph of people's revolution is a component part of the line of proportional multibranched development of all our socialist economy.

The food program worked out and applied in Albania not only brought about self-sufficiency in bread grains, something which in the not very distant past was a dream, and it also improved in a perceptible and qualitative way the structure of the nourishment of population whose number keeps increasing at the highest rates in Europe.

Further on, Comrade Jovan Bardhi said that regarding the international relations in the field of agriculture, Albania is for valuable relations with the other states, relying on the known principles of equality and mutual profit in those sectors where the interests are common and serve the strengthening of technical-scientific cooperation to augment production, and at the same time to strengthen the friendship among peoples and that it supports the efforts of the developing countries to change the present economic relations existing between the big industrialized countries and the developing countries, relations that have wide repercussions in the agricultural production as well.

USSR's Kulikov Arrives On Working Visit
AU181214 Sofia BTA in English 1134 GMT 18 Nov 87

[Text] Sofia, Nov 18 (BTA)—Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty Member States, arrived on a working visit to Bulgaria today.

At Sofia Airport, the guest was welcomed by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP and minister of national defense.

Report on Mladenov Visit to SFRY

Mladenov-Dizdarevic Talks
AU181243 Sofia BTA in English 0815 GMT 18 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, Nov 18 (BTA correspondent)—The talks between Mr Petur Mladenov and his Yugoslav counterpart Mr Raif Dizdarevic continued yesterday. Dwelling on the international situation, the two ministers paid special attention to the strengthening of peace and security, the easing of tensions and the halting of the arms race. They emphasized the importance of the Soviet-American agreement in principle on the elimination of the medium- and shorter- range missiles and noted the significance it would have, together with the 50 percent reduction of the nuclear arsenals of those two countries over detente in general. Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Raif Dizdarevic noted that the forthcoming meeting between Mr Mikhail Gorbachev and Mr Ronald Reagan is of great significance not only for Soviet-American relations but would also have far reaching consequences for disarmament. It was said that these agreements can set off a chain reaction in the field of disarmament and security. Important stages in this reaction are to be the banning of chemical weapons, the halting of all nuclear tests, conventional arms reductions.

The two ministers focused their attention on the European detente process and the Vienna meeting. They agreed that disarmament is an integral part of this process and noted the significance of the economic and humanitarian spheres. The two ministers supported the idea of calling of an European conference on economic cooperation and a conference on humanitarian issues in Moscow.

Mr Raif Dizdarevic spoke in support of the Bulgarian initiative on the signing of an ecological protection treaty for the Balkans.

Mr Mladenov briefed his colleague on Bulgaria's peace-loving policy, which is an expression of the socialist states' coordinated foreign policy and is aimed at strengthening confidence and peace.

Mr Raif Dizdarevic spoke about his country's initiatives within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement and the Mediterranean region. The Bulgarian minister stressed Bulgaria's interest in the problems of peace and security in that part of the world, and expressed this country's readiness to assist in the resolving of all such problems.

Summing up the results of their talks, the two countries' chief diplomats noted the coincidence or closeness of their positions over the whole range of international problems.

After the completion of the talks, Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Raif Dizdarevic signed a consular agreement between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia.

Talking to Bulgarian correspondents in Belgrade, the federal secretary for foreign affairs of Yugoslavia expressed satisfaction with his talks with Mr Petur Mladenov. He said that this had been an in-depth, open and friendly dialogue on the general state of Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations and cooperation in different fields. The two sides have agreed on the need for further joint action in developing the economy, science, technology, culture, education and information. Mr Dizdarevic said that Yugoslavia is pursuing a policy of good-neighbor relations in the Balkans. "I am very happy about the content and the friendly tone of the talks and about what we agreed with Mr Mladenov."

Further on, Mr Raif Dizdarevic pointed to the two countries' common position on the forthcoming Balkan foreign ministers meeting. The forum will be dedicated to matters of common interest to all states in the region such as trade, the economy, technologies, ecology, tourism, culture, education, sports. The meeting will not discuss the bilateral relations between given countries but will rather be dedicated to multilateral cooperation. The Yugoslav minister pointed out in this connection that the Balkans cannot stay out of the European cooperation process. He said that steady contacts and dialogue should be maintained among the Balkan states. "We regard the ministers' meeting as the beginning of a continuous process of development of multilateral cooperation in the Balkans."

Mr Petur Mladenov had a meeting with Mr Marko Orlandic, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee. The two politicians' friendly discussion centered on the tasks which the respective communist parties are currently fulfilling and expressed readiness to develop their cooperation. They agreed that the exchange of experience is an important component of the bilateral relations.

Bulgaria's chief diplomat then had a meeting with Mr Branko Mikulic, chairman of the FEC, with whom he discussed Bulgaro-Yugoslav relations. Special attention was paid to trade and economic cooperation. According to them, it should be promoted further through industrial cooperation, specialization of production, joint investment and marketing ventures.

Mr Petur Mladenov was received by Mr Lazar Mojsov, president of Yugoslavia's collective presidency. The constructive discussion focused on the ways to broaden the relations between the two countries. Mr Mojsov said that a determined effort should be made to turn the Balkans into a zone of stable peace, friendship and cooperation. Mr Mladenov said that all existing problems can be resolved if there is a shared readiness and goodwill to do so.

Yesterday afternoon Mr Petur Mladenov left Belgrade. He was seen off at the airport by Mr Raif Dizdarevic and by other officials.

Mladenov Returns

AU171611 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] A short while ago Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, returned from Yugoslavia, where he paid an official visit at the invitation of Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary of foreign affairs. At Sofia Airport, Petur Mladenov was greeted by Comrade Milko Balev and other officials.

BRIEFS

Chemical Cooperation With SFRY

Sofia, Nov 12 (BTA)—A protocol on the results of the 11th session of the Bulgaro-Yugoslav working group for cooperation in the field of the chemical and rubber industry was signed here today. It notes the positive development of the joint engineering, specialization and industrial cooperation through long-term agreements in such fields as the processing of chemical products, the production of pharmaceuticals, low-tonnage chemistry and joint marketing ventures. The protocol emphasizes the shared desire to further develop the contacts. The protocol was signed today by Mr Petur Tsibranski, deputy chairman of the Biotechnological and Chemical Industry Association, and Mr Kiril Dobrevski, secretary of the Chemical and Rubber Industry Association with the Economic Chamber of Yugoslavia. According to the protocol, the participants in the session have paid special attention to joint work in the fields of biotechnologies, the processing of plastic materials and rubber, and the manufacture of cosmetics. [Text] *[Sofia BTA in English 1916 GMT 12 Nov 87 AU]*

Engineering Trust With USSR

Pernik, 11 Nov (From our own correspondent)—A Soviet-Bulgarian trust has been set up called "Novokramatorskiy Machine Building Plant-Radomir Heavy Machine Building Combine." The two enterprises will work on an approved joint program for scientific and technical activities and expanding the production of high-quality products up to the year 1995. Cooperation will mainly develop in the fields of specialized and work-sharing production of metallurgical equipment, crushing, pulverizing and power equipment, and pressing and horizontal forging machines. A joint design office is to be set up in the Radomir combine to develop machinery for the continuous casting of blanks for products. [Text] *[Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Nov 87 p 2 AU]*

Price Restructuring Set for 1 Jan

LD181120 Prague CTK in English 1000 GMT 18 Nov 87

[Text] Prague Nov 18 (CTK)-A new structure of wholesale and purchasing prices, to come into force in Czechoslovakia on January 1, 1989, is a prerequisite for successful restructuring of the economic mechanism.

The change will be carried out in industry, agriculture, the building industry, forestry and water economy and several other branches. Retail prices and charges for services are to remain intact.

The comprehensive restructuring of wholesale prices will be distinctly reflected in the profitability of production in the individual branches and organizations. It is to create comparable conditions for the application of the new principles of the economic mechanism. The new level of unified prices will make more marked the differences between the profitability, costs and effectiveness of production in individual enterprises.

The new structure of prices will give an important impulse to the elimination of groundless differentiation in costs and the economy of production and to the adoption of measures to raise profitability and reduce costs.

The overall level of the new wholesale prices is not to exceed the present level. The biggest changes will come in the branches of fuels, energy and oil products. The prices of fuels will rise by some 10 per cent on average, but the reduced purchasing costs of natural gas and oil will bring down the prices of gaseous fuels by some 21 per cent and oil products by 33 per cent. Prerequisites exist for the reduction of prices in the metallurgy of ferrous and non-ferrous metals (by 4 to 10 per cent), as well as chemical, engineering and electrical engineering products (by 14 to 15 per cent).

Price increases are expected in agriculture and the food industry. Prices of timber will go up by 30 per cent and this will have an impact on wholesale prices in the wood processing industry. Wood product prices are expected to rise by some 4 per cent. Wholesale prices in glass and leather industries will increase by 5 to 6 per cent.

Prices are to stay on the present level on average in the building materials, building, paper, textile and clothing industries, but wholesale prices will be adapted inside these branches.

Sixth Joint Session of Federal Assembly Meets

Chnoupek Address 9 Nov

AU131301 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Nov 87 p 3

[Report on speech by Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, to the sixth joint session of the two chambers of the CSSR Federal Assembly in Prague on 9 November: "On Questions of Principle of Our Foreign Policy"]

[Text] I have come before you—the highest representative body of our people—with a report on Czechoslovak foreign policy. I am reporting on a period that is clearly distinguished by events of historic importance: the 17th CPCZ Congress, the 27th CPSU Congress, and the—just concluded—celebrations of the 70th anniversary of Great October, which have shown the whole world the growing effect of its ideas on the destiny of mankind and have shown the undefeatable vigor with which the Soviet people are resolving the pioneering tasks of the revolutionary restructuring of society, which are opening up unsuspected horizons as regards strengthening socialism, enhancing its power of attraction and strengthening peace and security in the world.

We are taking stock of a momentous, and—one could say—watershed era of international relations, one in which the world has arrived at the stage of exceptional interrelationship and mutual dependence. Scientific-technical development in the developments of weapons systems threatens the very existence of mankind; the well-known definition of war as the "continuation of politics by other means" has lost its validity once and for all, because after a nuclear tornado, which does not recognize any interests, does not respect any borders, and takes nothing in consideration, there would be nothing left—neither people, nor material values, nor politics.

It is therefore necessary to seek new solutions and ways to enable mankind to cross the "minefield" of the present and reach the 21st century without nuclear weapons and violence. It is obvious that the cardinal questions of ensuring peace cannot be resolved and the accumulated problems cannot be bridged with the old means. The well-trodden paths of outdated thinking simply do not correspond to the demands of today, and even less to the demands of tomorrow.

Therefore we have completely identified ourselves with the line which the Soviet Communists worked out after the April plenary session of their Central Committee in 1985 and further developed and concretized at their 27th Congress in the form of a comprehensive system of international peace and security, with that truly Leninist clear-sighted revolutionary objective of generally restructuring international relations, building the structure in the spirit of the objectively necessary new political thinking. We have fully identified ourselves with that manifesto of today which expresses the needs of the coming millenium of the nuclear-space era, of an era of all-human interests, openness, and democratism.

We see in it a challenge to all countries to accept peaceful coexistence and competition. We are impressed by the boldness, dynamism, and inventiveness with which our Soviet comrades—loyal to revolutionary ideas—have approached this task, how they are determining and asserting new, fully realistic objectives, which make it possible to resolve historical conflicts with the strength of policy rather than the policy of strength. It is precisely on this basis that we are looking for new answers to the recurring questions of "how to prevent a catastrophe," "how to survive at all."

In the present momentous period, in which the foreign policy of socialism has a new and effectively functioning strategy, the question of the concept of the dialectical relationship between all-human and class interests comes logically to the fore. This is a question of not only theoretical, but also far-reaching practical significance. It has become the scientific foundation of the paramount objective of mankind—how to prevent a nuclear catastrophe, how to ensure survival. This concept does not ignore the fundamental antitheses of two social systems. Precisely the contrary is true—it proceeds from the essence of these systems and their mutual causal dependence.

Equilibrium of Interests Against Equilibrium of Fear [subhead]

That is why against the concept of nuclear containment we put forward the concept of conscious restraint. This is why against the doctrine of stockpiling ever more destructive weapons we put forward the doctrine of reasonable defense adequacy. That is why against the equilibrium of fear we put forward the equilibrium of interests. That is why against the the concept of Star Wars we put forward the concept of Star Peace, that is, cooperation in space for the well-being of all to whom space belongs as the common heritage of mankind.

The international community has paid dearly for its experience. It has learned its lesson. It is increasingly aware of the fact that the solution of problems—whatever the nature of them and at whatever latitude or meridian they are to be found—does not lie in studying their origin, but in studying the way conflicts can be settled; in being realistic in recognizing the interests and needs of others; in having the courage to meet one's partner halfway; in showing principle and being flexible in asserting the objectives of peace; and in making way for creative deeds.

In this we see the historic legacy of the Decree on Peace, which vilified war and for the first time in mankind's history defined the organic unity of socialism and peace, this universal norm of international morals. It takes time for the collective efforts of states to bring about fundamental changes in international affairs. It is impossible to carry out these changes immediately and universally. The states must overcome the barrier of four decades of feverish arms buildup and confrontation and they still have more than one fierce battle to wage with militarized thinking and with the legacy of the ingrained habit of seeing the world in black and white.

In this connection B. Chnoupek recalled Mikhail Gorbachev's words that our concept and firm orientation toward peace have been evident in deeds, in the way we have acted on the international scene, in the very style of our foreign policy and diplomacy, which are characterized by the endeavor for an open and honest dialogue.

Provided the construction of the peace edifice adheres to a scheme in which the security of one is not built on the imperilment of others, it cannot but lead to a universally beneficial result. Security for one must be security for all, and vice versa. It must be uniform and therefore common, in which all gain equally or lose equally. This requires initiative, the effort of seeking, flexibility, tenacity, the ability to cope with change, and reasonable compromises from all. In the present period peace is no one's privilege. It is the "condition sine qua non" of existence. And as such it must be universal, indivisible, patriotic, as well as international.

A question might also be posed, whether socialism did not set itself similar objectives in the past, whether the unprecedented peace initiative of the USSR and the socialist states on the international scene does not entail risk for our class interests.

Let us note in this connection that when it comes to the implementation of a peace policy, the CPSU consistently proceeds from Leninist principles, from analyses and syntheses of new phenomena, from the individual characteristics of the existing situation, and from the ability to see the developments in the world in class contexts. On this basis it defines the corresponding foreign policy strategy. This strategy, if it is to be viable, must express and correctly reflect the movement of international life and positively influence it. It must systematically develop and enrich itself, foresee the development of nascent trends, and take into consideration the comprehensiveness of complex and sometimes even contradictory phenomena. Such is the Leninist strategy of socialist foreign policy.

The restructuring of international policy obliges us to keep on raising the effectiveness of the struggle to maintain peace and security. It obliges us to keep on creating a firm and permament structure of international stability. It obliges us to seek solutions to crisis situations. It obliges us to keep on developing broad and mutually advantageous cooperation among all states, including countries belonging to different socioeconomic systems. It obliges us to assert international relations on truly just and democratic principles and norms, or, as Marx said; "to strive for the fundamental laws of morality and justice, which private persons should abide by in mutual relations, to become the highest laws in relations among nations."

Let us ask ourselves: Can the policy of the new foreign policy thinking already show concrete results?

Before we answer, let us recall the situation that existed until recently—the psychological warfare, the wild rhetorics, the militant tone of speeches, the assertion that peaceful coexistence is a Bolshevik trap, and that detente—this one-way street of Moscow's—is dead, and the proclamation that bad times in general have begun.

Trust Is Being Gradually Created [subhead]

Does such a situation exist today? Certainly not!

The process of the deterioration of the international situation has been successfully halted. The necessary trust is being gradually created, which is the prerequisite for expanding the sphere of prudent, responsible, and rational arrangement of international affairs in accordance with the concept of the comprehensive system of international peace and security. New forms of openness are being born, new forms of mutual provision of information, and of verification of assumed obligations.

We can witness encouraging changes in the development of the international situation. We have reached a historic watershed in nuclear disarmament negotiations. Progress toward banning chemical weapons has been made and there has been a shift in respect of defining the mandate of the future talks on the reduction of armed forces and armament in Europe. There are prospects for the future strategic arms agreement on the horizon.

Under the beneficial influence of the peace policy of socialism, there has been increasing realism in the policy of a number of Western partners, there has been a shift in their thinking. The popular masses, the broadest public, are entering international relations. They realize that precisely today and precisely now mankind finds itself at a fateful crossroad. Therefore they want, quite logically, to have the fate of peace under their direct and permanent control. This markedly strengthens the element of democracy, this—in the full sense of the term—human dimension of world politics, which—until recently—was reserved for the chosen few. The struggle for the preservation of mankind unites countries with different social systems, countries having different levels of development, and those of various continents. This, without a doubt, is attested to by the initiative and active involvement of the countries of the "Delhi Six" in solving today's main issues. We are all in the same boat and we must behave in such a way as not to capsize it.

These are the undoubtedly positive aspects of the broad offensive of the peaceloving forces of the world, the consequence of the peace offensive of the USSR and the socialist countries.

These positive aspects were also reaffirmed by the recent 15th session of the Warsaw Pact's Committee of Ministers in Prague. At the center of the session's attention were the most topical questions of disarmament, above all the Soviet-U.S. talks, about which Comrade Shevardnadze supplied information, and the process of further detente and cooperation in Europe. The session's importance was multiplied by the fact that it was held immediately after the talks by Secretary of State Shultz in Moscow, and immediately prior to the momentous journey by the Soviet minister of foreign affairs to Washington.

The participants in the session unequivocally welcomed the agreement on the elimination of the Soviet and U.S. medium-range and operational-tactical missiles. This will also apply to the weapons systems stationed on our territory after an agreement with the Government of the Soviet Union as a response to the U.S. Pershings II and cruise missiles stationed in Western Europe. Many people call this an historical progress; we are also calling it that. After all, this agreement could initiate a chain reaction leading to further important steps in nuclear disarmament.

The Committee of Ministers fully endorsed the proposals submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev for a 50 percent reduction of strategic offensive weapons while consistently observing the treaty on the limitation of antimissile defense systems for at least 10 years.

The adopted documents note that there exist prerequisites for deepening the policy of detente in all spheres the way they are being discussed at the Vienna follow-up meeting. However, the statements by some NATO representatives, who propose "compensating" the elimination of the U.S. missiles by military augmentation in the conventional sphere, evokes alarm.

The Committee of Ministers adopted—on our proposal—an appeal on raising the effectiveness of the Geneva Disarmament Conference. We regard it as useful that it would convene through the year with only two or three recesses, and concentrate on working out concrete, multilateral, legally binding documents in spheres in which there exist realistic prerequisites for achieving an agreement.

More Profound Coordination Among Allied Countries [subhead]

The Committee also addressed in detail questions of further deepening the coordination of the allied countries' foreign-political activity. It noted that the system of the consultations of deputy ministers of foreign affairs and groups of experts functions reliably. The newly created permanent bodies—the multilateral group for topical mutual information and the special commission for disarmament—will, without a doubt, play an important role.

The Prague session has become convincing evidence of the unity and cohesion of the fraternal countries on a qualitatively higher level. The comradely frank [otevrena], concrete, and fruitful atmosphere reflected the high effectiveness of the talks, a matter which is attested to by the adopted conclusions.

Another important aspect was the fact that Comrade Shevardnadze in his talks in Washington could lean on clear support, literally a mandate, of all Warsaw Pact member countries. We welcome the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting, which will be held in Washington on 7 December, as an important step in relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, and between East and West. We received with satisfaction the report that the CPSU Central Committee General Secretary and the U.S. President attach exceptional importance to the course of this richly substantive meeting, which will determine the program of the future contacts between the leading representatives of the two countries. We welcome the fact that the meeting will comprehensively assess the elaboration of instructions for delegations regarding the concrete preparation for the future treaty on the 50 percent reduction of offensive strategic weapons while consistently observing the agreement on the limitation of antimissile defense systems and its nonabrogation during the agreed period. We appreciate that it will study a package of issues beginning with the reduction of armaments and ending with regional conflicts. One can say that the process which was begun in Geneva, to which Reykjavik made intellectual breakthroughs concerning the most important issues, logically continues. Thus, the present Soviet-U.S. dialogue is becoming—so to speak—a permament institution and a political-diplomatic bridge for future talks.

However, real life practice enters in the balance sheet of the present not only what is positive, but also what is negative. Above all, it is militarization, the feverish arms buildup—the moral equivalent of war—that is continuing. In the United States work continues on the development of space weapons which, camouflaged under the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative, militarize space and cause great alarm. The military elements of West European integration are being strengthened. Nuclear intimidation is being proclaimed as a steadfast and main pillar of the European security system. The fragile peace is still being endangered by volatile regional conflicts and crisis situations, artificially nurtured by foreign intervention in the spirit of the neoglobalist policy of world imperialism, which—as can be seen—cannot do without unequal exploitive relations vis-a-vis the developing countries, cannot do without their resources.

In southern Africa mankind's conscience continues to be bothered by apartheid, this cancerous tumor, which cannot be reformed, but only eliminated.

The extreme right sabotages the policy of national reconciliation in Cambodia and Afghanistan. It disrupts the activity of political structures created by the Central American countries themselves. It prevents the holding of an international conference on the Middle East and on the solution of the Cyprus question.

The enduring bloody conflict between Iran and Iraq, which has already spread throughout the Persian Gulf, gives rise to particular alarm. We see the way out of this situation in Resolution No 598 of the UN Security Council, for which the United States also voted. However, the U.S. actions are at great variance with its purpose. If the presence of foreign military forces is essential for free navigation in the Gulf, then it should be based on the Security Council's decision and under the UN flag.

Permit me to say a few words on the Europe-wide process. During its 12 years of existence it has clearly proved its viability. It has deepened mutual trust, contributed to the development of cooperation, and strengthened stability and security on our old continent. Military-security questions are a substantial part of it. We painstakingly observe the obligations arising from the Stockholm conference. For example, we gave prompt assent to the recent request for a flyover by U.S. inspectors to check on military exercises in Belorussia. We are developing the Europe-wide dialogue at the Vienna follow-up meeting. We keep military-political questions at the center of attention. We attach primary importance to them.

We are in favor of serious talks on a substantial, mutual reduction of armed forces and conventional armament on a Europe-wide scale, and we are in favor of beginning them as soon as possible. We welcome the fact that their outlines are appearing on the horizon. They should begin next year. There is also the consensus to discuss new, further measures to strengthen mutual trust and security.

Important Initiatives [subhead]

We have submitted an important initiative in Vienna. We proposed the holding of an economic forum in Prague. The core of the proposal is to invite a broad range of representatives of economic life, entrepreneurs, industrialists, and finaciers, and to give fresh new impetus for comprehensive economic cooperation.

Humanitarian issues, too, are being assessed at the followup meeting with lively interest. They are a complex and comprehensive problem. Views on them and their interpretation differed. They caused and still cause many disputes. Despite that, we are seeking a positive solution. Therefore, we actively support the USSR proposal to hold a conference on these issues in Moscow.

The Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee in Berlin called on the NATO states to assess and compare the essences of the military doctrines of the two groupings. Ours has a purely defensive character. It abides by the principle of reasonable adequacy. We hope that first contacts will be established in the foreseeable future.

Together with the GDR, we proposed to the FRG to establish not only a corridor without nuclear weapons on the line of contact between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, but also a chemical-weapons-free zone in central Europe.

We support the proposal by the PPR for limiting armament and strengthening trust in central Europe.

We regard as highly topical the proposal Mikhail Gorbachev voiced in Murmansk for a radical reduction of military confrontation in northern Europe and in the Arctic, and transforming the region into a zone of peace and peaceful cooperation. We support it.

We have achieved considerable progress in talks on the establishment of relations between CEMA and the EEC. This is the result of the flexible approach by the member states of the two integrative groupings. This progress also creates favorable conditions for our Czechoslovak contacts with the European communities. Our energetic activity in the UN proceeds from their replaceableness, universality, and first-rate responsibility of this organization when it comes to strengthening international security and resolving mankind's global problems.

Compared with previous years, the course of the 42d session of the General Assembly to date attests to the fact that a more encouraging atmosphere prevails at the UN forum. This is without doubt a reflection of the offensive policy of the Soviet Union, of the socialist countries, of the constructive standpoints of the developing world, of the reduced level of confrontation, of the increased trust in the possibilities of multilateral democracy, of the growing realism in the West, and of the hopeful Soviet-American dialogue on nuclear disarmament. These processes have been markedly influenced by Mikhail Gorbachev's ideas published in *Pravda* on 17 September.

Together with our allies, in the UN we submitted a number of proposals filled with initiative. They have met with a considerable international response. It is necessary, in particular, to point out our active share in asserting the ideas of the comprehensive system of international peace and security. We have also submitted a number of momentous resolutions on international cooperation to achieve the objectives of disarmament, on problems of verification and observance of disarmament agreements, or on the rights of youth.

Neither has our activity slackened in other international organizations.

With the countries of the socialist community and with the majority of the developing countries we are—with good reason— pressing for the elaboration of an extensive program to improve international economic relations. We are for constructive dialogue. We reject the policy of economic supremacy and confrontation, which does not make possible the satisfactory and rational solution of key problems. Our objective is the fundamental restructuring of international economic relations by establishing a new economic order. It would guarantee equal security for all countries within the framework of the comprehensive system of international peace and security.

What makes us especially uneasy is the unfavorable development of the world economy caused, in particular, by the unwillingness of the majority of the developed capitalist states to solve the accumulated global problems and the social questions of development that are connected with this. The astronomical indebtedness of the developing world, the strengthening protectionism in the world, the economic embargoes, the various forms of politically motivated discriminatory practices, the poverty and hunger in certain parts of the planet, the pauperization screaming to high heaven, and the deepening backwardness of many developing countries have transcended the economic framework. They are becoming a source of political tension.

We were pressing for a speedy solution of these problems also at this year's UN conference on the relationship between disarmament and development. With our allies we proposed the setting up of an international "disarmament and development" fund and the conversion of the armament industry to peaceful purposes. They would be a source of considerable resources for development. The view that disarmament and development are inseparably connected has gradually been gaining recognition within the international community.

The fate of our civilization is beginning to depend increasingly on the quality of the environment—on the purity of the air we breathe, on the purity of the water we drink. Unfortunately, natural conditions are systematically deteriorating. Occasionally they even acquire the character of ecological catastrophes. We in the center of Europe particularly feel this. Here also, the negative effects caused by man's ill-advised interference in the ecosphere in other parts of our continent are increasingly accumulating. And this forces us—as long as it is not too late—to work out a composite strategy for resolving key ecological problems.

Higher Dimensions of Cooperation [subhead]

A significant hallmark of our activity was the tireless effort to develop a wide spectrum of bilateral relations. The 17th CPCZ Congress placed the responsible development and consistent deepening of cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries at the center of these events, inasmuch as the securing of peace, social progress, and the influence of socialism on world development are closely linked with the political, economic, and intellectual development of the socialist countries. They represent an organic driving force of our foreign-political activity and have as their source the deepest interests of our existence. We fully identify with our responsibility to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the socialist community, with its successes in peaceful competition with capitalism.

It must be stressed in particular that within these relations a continually more demanding and higher dimension of joint activity is coming to the fore. Seen in a wide historic context, its point of departure is the concept of the closest mutual trust and understanding; equality linked with strengthening responsibility, deepening the effectiveness of mutual cooperation; true collectivism, comradeship, and international solidarity; mutual respect for and attention to the standpoints and rights of others; the unity of goals, which is our weapon; and the variety of approaches, which is our wealth.

This test of trust, this verification of unity, this proof of viability, will develop in the future on the basis of the further democratization of relations, of a wide exchange of experience and findings from the realization of restructuring. It will be characterized by the search for demanding and even more effective forms and methods.

In this respect the talks between the highest representatives of our fraternal parties constitute decisive impulses for further productive development. Their realization in everyday practice yields new forms of cooperation within the Warsaw Pact and within CEMA.

The cornerstone lies in fraternal relations with the Soviet Union, in which there is complete unity of views for all questions of all-round cooperation. The achieved level of development, which has no parallel in history, at present affects all the decisive spheres—politics, ideology, economy, science, technology, and culture. Their qualitative growth represents a creative process with specific, tangible contents.

Far-reaching prospects have been opened by this year's important visit of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee to our country. Last week they were reaffirmed by the meeting between Gustav Husak and Mikhail Gorbachev. Yes, our Communist Party, our people regard the revolutionary course of restructuring in the USSR as an immensely valuable source of stimuli, they are assimilating its fundamental notions—"perestroyka," "democratization," and "glasnost." They see in it the model, inspiration, and strengthening for the solution of the current tasks.

Regarding economic relations, a milestone has been marked by the long-term program for economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the outlook to the year 2000, which was signed in 1985, and which is broken down to the individual spheres of the national economy in the two countries. The trade exchange is regularly increasing. Whereas 15 years ago it amounted to almost R15 billion in the course of the entire 5-year plan, this sum was now achieved in only one year, in the past—record—year. The share and the extent of direct ralations between organizations and economic enterprises is growing.

We are perseveringly working for a future that is planned dynamically, in a long-term manner, comprehensively, proceeding in this from the objective needs of restructuring in the material base as well as the superstructure; for the continuation of direct cooperation in the sphere of industry, agriculture, and trade; for equal attention to the development of direct cooperation in the sphere of scientific-technical research, culture, education, and in the sphere of health; for the establishment of a joint intergovernmental commission for cultural cooperation; and for the opening of a cultural and information center in Moscow. Thus, it is possible to conclude that Czechoslovak-Soviet relations, stimulated by an effective program, will reach even higher horizons in the future, will fill them with new deeds, by which they will enrich the glorious tradition of our alliance.

We have added new, richer contents to the firm, invulnerable, and regular [urovnane] relations with the fraternal socialist countries of the Warsaw Pact—Poland, the GDR, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Romania. We have earnestly sought nonconventional, reasonable ways to resolve a number of joint tasks in both bilateral and multilateral cooperation. We have jointly evaluated the possibilities of perfecting the methods used to date and implementing pioneering methods of economic cooperation. We are beginning to restructure the mechanism of cooperation. What is involved is not just a better organic dovetailing of the national economic plans, but the full development of direct relations among enterprises.

A concrete display of such thinking in the national economic relations of the socialist countries is seen in the conclusions of the recently wound-up 43d (extraordinary) CEMA session. We appreciate its pragmatism and critical demands, and, in particular, the endeavor to seek rational approaches to make economic and scientific-technical cooperation comprehensively effective. We welcome the decision on restructuring the mechanism of mutual cooperation and socialist economic integration. We ascribe key importance to the agreement on the elaboration of a collective concept of the international socialist division of labor for the 1991-2005 period, and to the application of value instruments, while purposefully accelerating integrative processes and extensively introducing new, nontraditional forms of cooperation.

We are developing cooperation in the sphere of culture, education, science, health, and sports. We are evaluating nontraditional forms. We are increasing contacts among social organizations. We are putting greater emphasis on relations of friendship. We are studying ways of further perfecting the forms of tourist exchange. Thus, we support everything that helps the flourishing of the material and intellectual sphere, and better mutual acquaintance and contacts between the citizens of our countries.

B. Chnoupek further noted the positive developments in relations with Mongolia, Cuba, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, the DPRK, and Albania. He also stressed the importance of Gustav Husak's visit to Yugoslavia for the further deepening of Czechoslovak-Yugoslav cooperation, and noted the significant progress in the development of the CSSR's relations with China.

Relations with the developing countries are an important part of our foreign-political assets, Bohuslav Chnoupek said further.

It is in our interest to contribute to increasing their weight and importance in global affairs.

We are considering the possibility of intensifying or establishing relations with political and economic groupings of the developing countries.

We were and continue to be greatly interested in deepening the ties of friendship with countries which have chosen the path of socialist development.

We attach first-rate importance to the expansion of cooperation with Ethiopia, whose President Mengistu Haile Mariam we will welcome in Prague tomorrow. We pay exceptional attention to the development of relations with Angola and Mozambique. Prospects for higher forms of cooperation in all spheres are opening up in relations with the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY].

We extend full political support to and participate in the economic development of befriended Nicaragua. We highly value its active, constructive effort toward a peaceful solution of the situation in Central America.

Our traditional friendly relations with the People's Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are developing successfully. We support the policy of national reconciliation which is being asserted by the new Afghan leadership. In it we see not only the possibility of deepening all-round relations but, above all, of strengthening stability and eliminating tension in the region.

Anti-Imperialist Solidarity [subhead]

Our relations with the anti-imperialist-oriented Arab countries, with Syria, Libya, Algeria, and Iraq, have an important place. We maintain regular contacts with the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. We welcomed the conclusions of the 18th session of the Palestinian National Council, which constitutes great progress toward restoring the unity of the Palestinian Resistance Movement.

We have many good, traditional partners among the Arab states in general. Relations with Kuwait, the PDRY, Tunisia, and Egypt are a favorable basis for deepening mutually advantageous cooperation. We are sympathetic to the struggle of the Lebanese people against Israeli occupation, to strengthening the country's sovereignty and independence.

India has an important place in the ranks of our traditional friends in the Asian and Pacific region, thanks to its realistic and peace-loving policy, and is an important partner in the cooperation that is developing successfully in all spheres.

We have developed useful political dialogue and are deepening our traditional economic cooperation with Iran.

We will continue paying permanent attention to the development of relations with Burma, Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia, and other ASEAN member countries.

We support Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's realistic and constructive proposals from Vladivostok to create a system of collective security in the exceptionally important Asian-Pacific region.

We continue to extend comprehensive support to the African Frontline states. We have achieved dynamic development in relations with Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. We will also continue extending comprehensive assistance to other frontline states of the continent, which are threatened by the aggressive policy of South African racists, as well as to the national liberation movements in southern Africa, especially to the African National Congress and SWAPO.

We are expanding cooperation with other befriended African states.

The countries of Latin America have an ever more important place in our foreign policy. We support the solution of the situation in Central America in the spirit of the Contadora process, on the basis of the Guatemala agreement arising from the meeting of the presidents of five Central American countries.

The importance of the Nonaligned Countries' Movement—this important political force of the present—continues to increase in international relations. It contributes to molding and asserting new thinking in international relations. In the Delhi Declaration on the principles of a non-violent and non-nuclear world we see the point of departure toward a joint course.

Dialogue With Capitalist Countries [subhead]

We regard frank dialogue with the capitalist states to be one of the fundamental components of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. We have not slackened our efforts to weave with them a more demanding fabric of relations on an equal, mutually advantageous basis. We have achieved momentous assets in this respect. We have also raised the level and the intensity of political contacts with a number of neutral countries as well as with NATO member states.

We are paying particular attention to our neighbors. The relations with the FRG have been settled [usporadany]; they have achieved a higher level and deepening of quality in practically all spheres. We expect that the January visit by Chancellor Kohl will make this trend even more marked.

The relations with Austria are developing in the spirit of good neighborliness and mutually advantageous, future-oriented cooperation.

We put permanent emphasis on the development of relations with the European neutral and nonaligned states. We share their stances favoring the halting of the feverish arms buildup, disarmament, and development of cooperation.

We regard the relations with Finland as exemplary, reaffirmed by President Koivisto's visit this year. Our relations with the Republic of Cyprus are developing in a similar way. Cooperation with Switzerland has been further enhanced. We wish that the chilly relations with Sweden would be revived.

There have been encouraging developments in the relations with a number of Western European countries, particularly with those that are gradually taking more realistic attitudes toward the most important issues of the present.

Our relations with Greece are developing very well; they have a regular rhythm and contain innovative elements of cooperation.

We appreciate the development of relations with Spain, affirmed by this year's visit by the Spanish royal couple.

Our relations with France are also developing favorably. We value the fact that its leaders constructively react to our interest in further deepening these relations.

An upward trend and bilateral activity are characteristic of the development of cooperation with Britain and Canada.

We attach considerable importance to the intensification of political contacts and the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation with Italy, Turkey, Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway, and Luxembourg. We also are interested in expanding relations with Portugal and Iceland.

We have achieved certain progress in relations with the United States of America. Our opinion is that the development of political dialogue should positively appear in other spheres, especially in economic cooperation.

For the first time in history there has occurred a hopeful revival of relations with Australia and New Zealand.

In relations with Japan we are striving to expand the political dialogue further, in addition to developing economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

CSSR's Authority in the World [subhead]

In the past 3 years we concluded 432 agreements, of which 359 were bilateral and 73 multilateral. Thus, the total number of our international treaties with 126 states exceeded the 2,800 figure. But this involves not only the number of treaties objectively produced by the general explosion within international-legal practice. What is involved here, in particular, is the fulfillment of the classical "pacta sunt servanda"—treaties must be fulfilled.

The submitted balance sheet attests to the fact that our foreign service—under the leadership of the CPCZ, its Central Committee, and its general secretary and CSSR President Gustav Husak personally—together with the Soviet Union and our allies, plays an important role in the peaceful offensive of socialism, in the struggle to eliminate the nuclear threat.

The fundamental objective of this endeavor—in accordance with the 17th CPCZ Congress' instructions—is to create solid external conditions for tranquil, constructive work by our people, for accelerating social and economic development, and restructuring our society.

Our international standing has become markedly firmer in the past years. We have natural authority in the world—in bilateral as well as multilateral relations. Our partners see in us a politically firm, economically developed, and culturally mature state. This is the favorable result of the efforts of our working people—of workers, farmers, the working intelligentsia, of the everyday CPCZ and government activity.

Our foreign policy is the people's policy in the full sense of the word. Foreign contacts have become an inseparable part of the activity of the entire National Front, trade unions, the Socialist Youth Union, the Womens Union, and of the federal and national social organizations and institutions.

The Federal Assembly and its Presidium, foreign committees, parliamentary groups, members of the Interparliamentary Union, the individual deputies, all play an irreplaceable role.

We note with pleasure our society's wide interest in events occurring in international life, in our foreign policy steps. Our foreign policy is characterized by a high degree of openness and democratism. We have nothing to hide from our own people or from the world.

Economic aspects are rightly coming to the fore of our activity. In contrast to the past, this requires that all diplomatic staff have a knowledge of economics. Our task is to follow world trends in the development of science and technology, fundamental structural changes in the economy, shifts in the financial sphere, to seek untapped possibilities of Czechoslovakia's more effective bilateral and multilateral involvement in the international economic division of labor.

We are beginning to see the cooperation in resolving humanitarian problems with different eyes.

These requirements are a part of the restructuring of our diplomatic work. They require changing the style and methods of the diplomatic staff's activity.

We are aware that restructuring our foreign service is a complex and demanding process. We are approaching it responsibly and self-critically. We know that we still have enough problems and even more untapped possibilities. We are concentrating our full attention precisely on these.

In the closing part of his speech, Minister Chnoupek assured deputies that the staff of the Czechoslovak foreign service will make full use of their skills, experience, and abilities to fulfill with honor and honestly the demanding and responsible tasks facing them in the coming period.

Chnoupek Answers Questions

AU121854 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Nov 87 pp 1,2

[Report by Daniela Mannova and Igor Sirota: "On the Principles of Czechoslovak Foreign Policy; the Sixth Joint Session of the CSSR Federal Assembly Has Begun"]

[Excerpts] Prague—On the 1st day of their sixth joint session, deputies in both chambers of the CSSR Federal Assembly discussed a report by Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, on the principles of the CSSR's foreign policy. [passage omitted]

Deputy Ludek Kapitola (People's Chamber) spoke about the part played by deputies to the CSSR Federal Assembly in formulating, implementing, and checking on the execution of Czechoslovak foreign policy. [passage omitted] The deputy concluded by asking Minister Chnoupek for his opinion of the impact which current domestic political developments in the USSR have on international events. He was also questioned about the conclusions this holds for our foreign policy, along both the governmental and nongovernmental lines. [passage omitted]

The last to take the floor in Monday's debate was Deputy Nina Lefflerova (Chamber of Nations). She endorsed the further enhancement of our good-neighbor policy with the FRG and Austria. [passage omitted] Later on, she asked the foreign minister for his assessment of the current state of relations with Austria and the FRG, and the possibilities for their development.

The Minister's Replies [subhead]

Responding to the first question from Deputy Kapitola, which concerned his view of the impact current developments in the USSR have on international events, Minister Chnoupek replied that by the end of the century, the implementation of the 27th CPSU Congress program will undoubtedly elevate the Soviet Union to a leading place in the world in terms of labor productivity, quality of production, science, and general economic efficiency. This will clearly make socialism even more attractive in the eyes of the entire international public.

Comrade Chnoupek added that there have been, and still are, many discussions as to whether restructuring affects foreign policy. It certainly does. In the difficult years after the revolution, V.I. Lenin declared that Soviet Russia needed only the troops and arms necessary for its defense, as Soviet Russia would never attack anyone. Therein lies the key by which to unlock the USSR's present approach to disarmament. At the same time, this approach makes it possible to resolve many unsolved problems. Ultimately, it is also through its foreign policy that socialism is winning the fight for world public opinion.

As for the second question, raised by Deputy Lefflerova regarding relations with our neighbors, the FRG and Austria, Minister Chnoupek said there has been a considerable improvement recently. We conduct a rich political dialogue, and meetings on various levels take place each year. We have voiced our appreciation for the realistic approach taken by FRG leaders to the elimination of the Pershing-1A missiles, albeit under some degree of pressure from the West German public. We hold many identical views concerning the reduction of tension, the strengthening of peace, and the promotion of dialogue. It is on this basis that we intend to continue building our mutual relations. [passage omitted]

Foreign Policy Session Ends

LD100533 Prague CTK in English 1815 GMT 9 Nov 87

[Text] Prague Nov 9 (CTK)—The Czechoslovak Federal Assembly has voiced the belief that the signing of a Soviet-U.S. treaty on eliminating medium- and shorter-range missiles will be followed with further steps towards nuclear disarmament.

In a resolution approved today at the close of a session devoted to Czechoslovakia's foreign policy it said that these steps should concern particularly substantial cuts in strategic offensive weapons, with the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty being observed for at least 10 years, ban on deployment of weapons in outer space and a complete and general ban on nuclear tests.

Czechoslovakia stands for the conception of a joint secure European house, full development of the all-European process in harmony with the Helsinki Final Act, for good neighbourly relations, mutual understanding, confidence and constructive cooperation among European states, the resolution said and voiced the belief that concrete conclusions from the Vienna follow-up meeting would correspond to this goal, that talks on measures to strengthen confidence and security and on substantial cuts in conventional and tactical weapons in Europe would open.

Joint effort of states must be concentrated on the solution of serious world problems in the sphere of ecology, food, health, energy, scientific-technological development, etc., the resolution approved by the Federal Assembly said.

Czechoslovakia will pay great attention to expanding cooperation with the developing countries; it will further develop political dialogue based on the tested principles of peaceful coexistence with advanced capitalist states, the deputies of the Federal Assembly stressed in their resolution. They expressed their belief that the strengthening front of all peace-loving forces in the world and active contribution of the Nonaligned Movement together with the socialist countries would help create a nuclear-free world.

Three Laws Passed

AU151616 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Nov 87 pp 1,2

[Daniela Mannova, Igor Sirota report: "Emphasis on Cost-Effectiveness and Quality; The Sixth Joint Session of Chambers of the CSSR Federal Assembly Concluded"]

[Excerpts] Prague (by our correspondents)—The Federal Assembly approved three laws on Tuesday [10 November]—on the production, distribution, and use of heat; on state energy inspection; and on veterinary care. The deputies also voiced approval of a treaty between the CSSR and Spain on civic matters, which was submitted to the highest legislative body by the government.

The explanation of two of the three laws was provided by Vlastimil Ehrenberger, CSSR minister of fuels and power. He said that we spend 40 percent of our primary energy resources on the generation of heat. Both our current and our long-term possibilities with regard to fuels and power compel us to make use of lesser-quality brown coal and, gradually, nuclear power. This, along with the cost-intensiveness of heat supply installations, accounts for the fact that maintaining a balance between the production and consumption of heat represents one of the most complicated and demanding tasks of our power industry. A solution lies in the centralization of heat supplies and in the combined production of electricity and heat in a single source. This has considerable advantages. For centralized heat supply systems to be developed as cost-effectively as possible, the draft bill places emphasis on capital construction through the pooling of resources by future users. With a view to the irreplaceable mission of national committees in looking after the development of the territories under their jurisdiction, the draft law stipulates that major measures concerning heat supplies can be taken only following a discussion and agreement with the pertinent national committee. [passage omitted]

Speaking in the debate, Deputy Jindriska Strnadova stressed that the centralization of heat supplies in three sources in Usti nad Labem has improved the environment in the city. [passage omitted] On the other hand, however, the centralized production and distribution of heat can also cause a number of problems, if their capacity is insufficient. During the low temperatures of last winter, the capacity of the heat supply sources in Usti nad Labem, to which 27 large enterprises and plants, 15,000 apartments, plus additional schools and medical establishments are connected, proved to be inadequate and regulatory measures had to be taken. The direct production losses of enterprises alone represent Kcs60 million. That is why it is so important for reconstructed and newly built heat supply sources to have sufficient capacity and, at the same time, to ensure alternative sources in the event of breakdowns.

In his closing words, Minister V. Ehrenberger responded to J. Strnadova's statement and other remarks made in the discussion. He spoke about measures taken in North Bohemia during the summer preparations to preclude a recurrence of the situation that arose during last year's extreme winter. [passage omitted]

In connection with remarks on supplies of sorted coal, he said that miners will produce an extra 2.7 million tonnes of coal this year, of which roughly 1 million lends itself to sorting. He appealed to the retailing organizations and to national committees to jointly deal with shortcomings in fuel supplies that have emerged locally to prevent stress situations among citizens from arising.

On State Energy Inspection [subhead]

Another bill approved by the deputies is the Law on the State Energy Inspection. In his explanatory statement, the CSSR minister of fuels and power said that, unlike the existing legal codification, the new law stresses the obligation of all agencies and organizations to make use of all advances in science and technology to rationalize and gradually reduce the energy-intensiveness of production as well as the direct consumption of fuels and power.

The law sets forth the role, standing, and organization of the State Energy Inspection Authority, the powers of its agencies in their control activity, and the forms and methods of work following up on this control activity. The law establishes the State Energy Inspection Authority for the Czech SR and the State Energy Inspection Authority for the Slovak SR and subordinates the two directly to the Federal Ministry of Fuels and Power.

The law introduces a new term—energy economy—which encompasses all processes from the acquisition to the end consumption of fuels and power. [passage omitted]

The new legislation will permit more rigorous action against malpractices in the energy economy, notably by means of personal fines.

The law codifies in a completely new way the role of the State Energy Inspection Authority in capital investment. [passage omitted] The State Energy Inspection Authority may, for example, recommend a different construction design, a different source of heat supply, or the use of other power resources, such as are available and made little use of in a given area. [passage omitted]

On Veterinary Care [subhead]

The explanation of the third draft law was provided by Miroslav Toman, CSSR deputy premier and minister of agriculture and food. [passage omitted] He said that in order to raise self-sufficiency in the production of food and other agricultural produce, socialist large-scale agricultural production—and livestock production, in particular—must accelerate the growth of its intensiveness and efficiency. [passage omitted] A considerable role in the implementation of these tasks is played by biological services, including the veterinary service. The improvement and greater efficiency of veterinary care depend on the creation of comprehensive conditions for its successful operation. [passage omitted]

The draft bill being submitted, which replaces the law of 1961, defines more broadly the contents and the scope of veterinary care and its main tasks. [passage omitted] The new piece of legislation also introduces sanctions for violation of the responsibilities arising from the legal stipulations on veterinary care. [passage omitted]

The two chambers then approved the government-sponsored draft bill.

On an International Treaty [subhead]

Further on, the deputies discussed the draft of the Treaty Between the CSSR and Spain on Legal Assistance, and the Recognition and Enactment of Decisions in Civic Matters, which the government submitted to the Federal Assembly for approval. The draft bill was explained by Karol Laco, CSSR deputy premier. [passage omitted]

In the course of the sixth joint session of both chambers of the Federal Assembly, deputies to the Chamber of Nations also confirmed the validity of the election of new deputy Pavol Koys for electoral district No. 105—Piestany. Deputy Pavol Koys was then sworn in.

The joint session of the highest legislative body ended with a report on the activity of the Federal Assembly Presidium and the presidiums and committees of both chambers.

Government Approves CEMA Delegation Measures

LD122120 Prague CTK in English 1646 GMT 12 Nov 87

[Text] Prague Nov 12 (CTK)—The Czechoslovak Government today approved the steps taken by the Czechoslovak delegation to the 43rd (Extraordinary) Session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) and the 125th session of the CMEA Executive Committee.

The government approved measures for the realization of the restructuring of the mechanism of cooperation of the CMEA member states and for Czechoslovakia's participation in the implementation of the collective concept of international socialist division of labour in the 1991-2005 period. Also approved were preparations for the 44th CMEA session due to take place in Prague in the second quarter of next year.

The government analysed the instruments of economic cooperation with the Soviet Union and proposals for quicker development of cooperation and specialization in the sphere of direct contacts and joint ventures.

The Czechoslovak Government heard a report on wage development in 1987 which showed that since the effectiveness of production is not being increased as planned and the lowering of the material and energy input in production and of excessive reserves are short of the plan, the creation of the national income is lower than planned and there is a disproportion between the creation of resources and the paid wages.

Wages are planned to rise in 1987 by 5,100 million crowns, i.e. 2.1 per cent, but they rose by 2.8 per cent in the first half of this year.

The government heard a report on the situation in railway transport in the 1986-1990 period and stressed the need to make this transport more economic in the remaining two years of the five-year period.

The government approved a bill on special benefits for miners, which is to go to the Federal Assembly soon, and a bill on the protection and use of mineral resources.

The last item on the government's agenda was a proposal to conclude a Czechoslovak-Polish agreement on legal assistance and adjustment of legal relations in civil, family, labour and penal matters to replace a similar agreement of July 3, 1961.

IPPNW Peace Symposium Opens in Prague 13 Nov

'Extensive' Participation

AU171659 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Nov 87 pp 1,2

[Report by Josef Nyvlt, *RUDE PRAVO* staff journalist: "Peace in Europe—the Future of Mankind"]

[Excerpt] Prague (Our correspondent)—The third European regional symposium of the International Physicians For the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW) movement began in Prague Carolineum on Friday [13 November] evening. It is being held under the aegis of CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal. The solemn gathering marking the opening of the symposium was attended by a delegation of the CSSR Government and the CSSR National Front headed by Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the national Front Central Committee, who conveyed Comrade Gustav Husak's greetings message to the gathering.

At a press conference representatives of this influential international organization and of the symposium's organizational committee supplied information that the deliberations conducted in eight working groups will be attended—in addition to 150 Czechoslovak delegates—by some 300 delegates from 24 countries, which is by far the most extensive participation in a similar regional event which, moreover, is being held for the first time in a socialist country.

The working groups address the state of knowledge in spheres that are the centerpiece of the activity of the physicians' movement and update the movement's tasks in view of the shifts in the international situation. For the first time, the deliberations also deal with the role of women physicians in the struggle to prevent nuclear war and issues pertaining to raising the safety of nuclear facilities. Also on the agenda of the deliberations are the latest findings contained in this year's WHO report on the possible repercussions of nuclear war on health and health services. The adoption of a final document is envisaged, which will contain the movement's new standpoints. [passage omitted]

Husak Message

AU171711 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Nov 87 p 1

[CTK report]

[Text] Prague (CTK)—Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, has sent a message of greetings to the participants in the third European regional symposium of the International Physicians For the Prevention of Nuclear War Movement [IPPNW], which began its work in Prague on Friday [13 November].

The message values the meritorious activity of the members of the movement, which is an example of high civic and professional responsibility and commitment, of the fulfillment of the humanitarian essence of the medical profession. By its extensive enlightenment and activity to provide information, the movement has been significantly helping to mobilize the broad world public in the struggle against the danger of nuclear war, for disarmament, and for international cooperation in solving the urgent global problems of the present.

The message further states that the CSSR consistently asserts the implementation of realistic steps on the road toward disarmament and toward the improvement of the international atmosphere. Together with the USSR and the other socialist states, it strives for the establishment of a comprehensive system of peace and security in the world. In this respect it regards the agreement on the elimination of two categories of nuclear weapons, which is to be signed at the upcoming meeting between the highest representatives of the USSR and the United States in Washington, to be a momentous step.

In conclusion, Gustav Husak wished the participants in the symposium complete success in their deliberations and assured them of the lasting support of the government and the people of socialist Czechoslovakia.

Strougal Receives Delegates

LD142323 Prague CTK in English 1534 GMT 14 Nov 87

[Text] Prague Nov 14 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received here today representatives of the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW), headed by co-president of the Nobel Peace Prize-winning organization, Professor Bernard Lown of the United States.

The delegation informed the Czechoslovak premier of the course and intentions of the 3rd IPPNW European regional symposium currently taking place in Prague.

Lubomir Strougal highly appreciated the movement's contribution towards the improvement of relations in the world, disarmament, especially nuclear, and towards spreading of knowledge of catastrophic consequences of a global military conflict. He pointed out the fact that the physicians' dialogue with politicians helps assert important disarmament agreements expected still this year.

The physicians informed the Czechoslovak representative of further peace initiatives, mainly the demand for the ban on tests of nuclear weapons.

The meeting was attended by a delegation of the Czechoslovak organizing committee of the 3rd European regional symposium, headed by Professor Pavel Pudlak and Professor Zdenek Dientsbier.

Appeal to Gorbachev, Reagan

LD152241 Prague CTK in English 1614 GMT 15 Nov 87

[Text] Prague Nov 15 (CTK)—Following is the appeal to President Ronald Reagan and General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev from the participants in the 3rd European regional symposium of the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War.

"We, the 400 participants attending the third European regional symposium of the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, live in a part of the world that has often been a military battleground. We know the horrors of conventional war and have studied both the consequences of atomic warfare on Horoshima and Nagasaki and the foreseeable effects of nuclear war given the current nuclear arsenals".

"As physicians we have developed expertise on the biological and medical consequences of nuclear war. We share the opinions set forth in the World Health Organization's reports on the effects of nuclear war on health and health services, presented in 1983 and 1987. We also share the conclusion that while the warning time for a nuclear attack has shrunk to hours, perhaps minutes, the detriment to health caused by a nuclear war would last for generations, if not forever".

"As physicians we know that when treatment is ineffective, the only available solution is prevention. When nuclear war is the threat, prevention is obviously the only cure".

"This knowledge—the medical reality of nuclear war—must become a part of political reality".

"We are also aware that the arms race, conventional and nuclear, is claiming lives already for it diverts scarce resources from the massive health and social needs of the world. While global military spending exceeds 2.7 billion dollars per day, 40,000 children are dying each day from preventable diseases."

"This waste of resources undermines the World Health Organization's goal of health for all by the year 2000. Peace is a precondition for global health".

"We urge you to work for nuclear disarmament and to alleviate the suffering of humankind from the threat of nuclear war. It is not for physicians to outline all of the political steps by which this threat can be removed, but we support any interim act of prudence which slows the arms race or engenders the trust needed for its cessation."

"We therefore support the accord recently reached between the United States and the Soviet Union to eliminate intermediate range nuclear weapons from Europe. While the INF Agreement is an important step towards reducing the risk of nuclear war, it will eliminate only a tiny fraction of the nuclear arsenals and does not serve to stop the proliferation of other nuclear weapons systems. Much more must be done to reach the goal of a world free of nuclear weapons".

"Nuclear testing continues to fuel the nuclear arms race as a vital component of new weapons system development. A comprehensive test ban is essential to slow the nuclear arms race and would demonstrate to the world, by a concrete deed, that the political will for nuclear disarmament exists".

"As you meet to sign the historic INF Treaty, we urge you, President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev, to initiate an immediate bilateral moratorium on all nuclear testing. This gesture of goodwill, a concrete deed, will create the climate necessary to negotiate a comprehensive test ban treaty".

"We wish you well in future negotiations between your two countries. We urge you to remember your profound obligation to the rest of the world and to consider the ramifications your deliberations will have upon the ultimate health of all inhabitans of our planet", the document concluded.

Closing Press Conference

LD152229 Prague CTK in English 1559 GMT 15 Nov 87

[Text] Prague Nov 15 (CTK)—"The priority task of the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW) is now to halt nuclear tests", President of the Czechoslovak Medical Society for the Prevention of Nuclear War, Professor Pavel Pudlak said at a press conference here today, at the close of the 3rd IPPNW European regional symposium.

He pointed out that "all discussions emphasized that the movement's activity must not weaken now when an accord on the elimination of medium- and shorter-range missiles is to be signed but on the contrary it is necessary to stimulate the movement to take further steps in the sphere of nuclear disarmament".

"The symposium paid great attention to further development of cooperation of the European countries—among physicians, medical students and other health personnel", Pavel Pudlak said.

IPPNW Vice-President and Co-Chairman of the European Consultative Committee, Professor Lars Engstedt of Sweden pointed out the main points of the appeal to U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet Communist Party General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev adopted by the participants in the IPPNW symposium.

"As physicians we know that when treatment is ineffective, the only available solution is prevention. When nuclear war is the threat, prevention is obviously the only cure".

The meeting "supports the accord recently reached between the United States and the Soviet Union to eliminate medium range nuclear weapons from Europe", but stresses that this concerns only "a tiny fraction of the nuclear arsenals... Much more must be done to reach the goal of a world free of nuclear weapons".

"Nuclear testing continues to fuel the nuclear arms race as a vital component of new weapons system development. A comprehensive test ban is essential to slow the nuclear arms race", Professor Engstedt said.

We urge President Ronald Reagan and General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev "to initiate an immediate bilateral moratorium on all nuclear testing" which is a necessary prerequisite for a comprehensive test ban treaty.

IPPNW Co-President Bernard Lown of the United States stressed that the conference was a unique success not only as to the number but mainly enthusiasm of its participants.

"The physicians' movement expresses the logical conclusion: If you are to talk about the cessation of testing why don't you during these discussions show goodwill by stopping testing", he stressed.

IPPNW representatives announced that the movement's 8th congress will be held in Montreal in 1988 and the next European symposium will take place in October 1988 in the form of a peace voyage along the Rhine from Switzerland, across the Federal Republic of Germany to the Netherlands.

Report of Leopold Ler in Materials Post

AU131338 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 10 Nov 87 p 5

["VK"-signed report: "On Materials Handling"]

[Text] Materials handling, transportation within enterprises,and the warehouse economy account for more than 50 percent of all operations in our industrial branches and employ a vast number of people. Addressing a press conference in Prague yesterday, Karel Loebl, corresponding member of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, chairman of the Czech Council of the Czechoslovak Scientific-Technical Society, and Leopold Ler, chairman of the Czech Committee of the Board [Komitet] for Materials Handling of the Czechoslovak Scientific-Technical Society, spoke about improving the efficiency of these operations. The "Streamlining and Modernization of the Warehouse Economy" program is expected to save 3,460 employees and Kcs141 million in labor costs annually. The "Automation of Technological Processes" program provides for the production of at least an additional 7,300 industrial robots and automated handling machines by the year 1990, whose deployment at 3,960 robot-equipped workplaces should permit total manpower savings of 12,000 by the end of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. Another program, entitled "Progressive Packaging Systems," provides for the development and production of a mew generation of packaging machines and equipment, as well as for new packaging materials.

Foreign Funds Acceptable as Hard Currency

LD110009 Prague Television Service in Slovak 1830 GMT 10 Nov 87

[Text] The Federal Ministry of Finances and the Czechoslovak State Bank announced that as of 15 November, foreign freely convertible currencies included on the CSSR State Bank list of market quotations and that are given as a gift for the purpose of travelling abroad, may be used as hard currency to cover trips by Czechoslovak citizens to non-socialist states and Yugoslavia, the same as the foreign exchange allocation [devizovy prislub].

These funds could be sent from abroad through a bank or deposited in branches of the Czechoslovak State Bank, Czechoslovak Commercial Bank, and Zivnostenska Bank by foreigners from the convertible currency countries. In such a case the Czechoslovak State Bank and the other listed banks will issue a note on foreign currency covering the journey, and applicants will attach this permit to their application to the passport and visa offices for travel documentation.

Slovak Minister on Problems of Agriculture

AU101355 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 6 Nov 87 p 5

[Article by Julius Varga, minister of agriculture and food of the Slovak SR: "Offensively, Without a Trace of Self-Satisfaction"]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] Next year, as in the entire 5-year plan, in fact, priority will have to be given to the development of crop production. Although crop production in the first 2 years of the Eighth 5-Year Plan will have increased approximately 5.1 percent compared with 1985, we trail 4.3 percent behind in plan fulfillment. This is a result of uneven development, and even long-term stagnation, in some sectors of crop production. The production of grain crops continues to play a key role in crop production and it is thus gratifying that, largely as a result of the overfulfillment of this year's tasks, the total output of grain crops in the first 2 years of the Eighth 5-Year Plan will be higher than planned. For the first time in history, an average of more than 5 tonnes of grain were harvested from each hectare in the Slovak SR. [passage omitted] However, even this result gives no grounds for jubilation or unrealistic assessments. Despite positive developments in the production of grain crops in East and Central Slovakia—and in 1987 also in West Slovakia—even the production of this crop remains stagnant in many enterprises. [passage omitted]

Some remarkable results have been achieved in the last 2 years in the fulfillment of the protein program, notably in the production of pulses. Whereas in the years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan the annual production of pulses averaged 71,000 tonnes, in 1986 it increased to 84,000 tonnes, and this year to 91,000 tonnes. The comparison with the past is favorable. However, the results will be less favorable when viewed against the background of the possibilities indicated by leading enterprises and, above all, the needs. Under the policy of self-sufficiency, imports of protein components are being reduced on a long-term basis. To preclude the negative impact of these import cuts on the quality of feed mixtures and, in the final analysis, on the intensification of livestock production, we must without delay speed up the augmentation and quality improvement of the production of pulses and other crops of the protein program. [passage omitted]

An exceptionally exacting task of the Eighth 5-Year Plan concerns the production of oil-bearing crops where a 40 percent increase in output should help secure Slovakia's full self-sufficiency in these crops. The results of the past 2 years show that yields on this scale are within our reach. By offering enterprises feed crops in exchange for oil-bearing crops and other measures, we are trying to support intensification in the growing of oil-bearing crops and encourage the interest of enterprises in further increasing the output of oil seeds. [passage omitted]

The situation in the production of potatoes has been critical for a long time and it persists also in the first 2 years of this 5-year plan. The continuous decline in the area under potatoes, the low per-hectare yields averaging between 13 and 17 tonnes, the ill-advised concentration of potato growing in only the northernmost parts of Slovakia, inadequate provision of materials and technology, and other circumstances have caused the production of potatoes to stagnate for several decades. However, it also needs to be openly said that the careless attitude of our seed organization, Slovosivo, and, in particular, of its research institute in Velka Lomnica and the Central Agricultural Control and Testing Institute is no less accountable for this state of affairs. [passage omitted]

A similar highly unsatisfactory situation has prevailed in recent years also in the production of sugar beets. The continuous decline in the area sown with sugar beets, great swings in yields, inadequate material and technical provisions, and, above all, the poor care for sugar beets by the growers have driven this crop to the periphery of the agricultural enterprises' interests. We are experiencing a certain stagnation of our sugar growing, the causes of which are mostly found in the low profitability of production. There is no doubt that this issue will have to be seriously considered in the context of the restructuring of procurement prices and that a decision benefiting sugar beet growing will have to be taken. But even higher prices will not guarantee greater profitability if we continue to reap an average of 25 to 27 tonnes of beets from each hectare. [passage omitted]

No major headway was made in the first 2 years of the Eighth 5-Year Plan in the production of vegetables and fruit. Agricultural enterprises cannot be reproached for having shown no interest in these crops because vegetables, for example, were planted on a substantially higher acreage than required to meet planned tasks. However, in addition to climatic conditions, the situation has been complicated by intricate supplier-user relations, an inflexible price policy, and some other factors. [passage omitted]

The first 2 years of the Eighth 5-Year Plan have not seen the expected change in the structure of livestock production, although production will be about 2 percent higher than in 1985 and some 2.3 percent higher than planned.

Particularly grievous is the situation in cattlebreeding. [passage omitted] Analyses show that the primary cause of this is the shortage of quality feed. However, in many enterprises there also occur serious shortcomings in the management of the reproduction process and other encroachments into the breeding practice. The high death rate of calves, the alarming situation in rearing calves, the low weight increments and slaughter weights, the large number of heifers in fattening stations, and the seriously disturbed state of health of beef cattle—this vicious circle of mutually connected factors accounts for the premature culling out of up to one-third of cows. As a result, cattle herds fall short of the numbers required to meet the growing tasks and extensive production is thus perpetuated. [passage omitted]

The results of 1986 and the existing prerequisites for plan fulfillment in 1987 show that the implementation of the Eighth 5-Year Plan in agricultural production is generally satisfactory. The volume of gross agricultural output in these 2 years is being fulfilled 99 percent and the annual growth rate of gross agricultural output represents 2.6 percent. Agricultural organizations' profits increased from Kcs2.6 billion in 1985 to Kcs3.4 billion in 1986 and in 1987 they are expected to reach the sum of Kcs3.6 billion.

However, compared with the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the development of agricultural production in the first 2 years of the Eighth 5-Year Plan shows a more rapid growth of costs. While output increased 17.6 percent, costs increased 18.2 percent, of which material costs alone increased 18.3 percent. [passage omitted] Unfavorable is also the high, 22.2 percent growth of operational inventories. The agricultural enterprises' equipment with basic assets increased 28.6 percent but the effectiveness of their utilization declined from Kcs0.63 in the Seventh 5-Year Plan to Kcs0.58 in the 1986-87 period. [passage omitted]

Obstacles to Ventures With Western Firms

AU131406 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 11 Nov 87 p 1

["EP"-signed report: "No Eagerness To Earn One's Living the Hard Way"]

[Text] The stagnation of our exports to advanced capitalist markets has been complained about for a long time but nothing much happens. "Does foreign trade know what to do," was one of the questions for J. Garcar, deputy minister of foreign trade, at his press conference yesterday.

"We have a precisely formulated concept. First of all, we must increase exports of engineering products. We have selected groups of machines, in which there is interest. It is on these groups that we must concentrate, and not manufacture 70 percent of the worldwide assortment of engineering products! Second, much depends on the openness of CEMA-EEC relations. Latest negotiations suggest that an important agreement might be concluded next year. And third, we definitely cannot do without a higher share of cooperation ties. Some 60 percent of all manufacturing in advanced countries is the result of cooperation, compared with 2 percent in our country!"

And what is the situation with regard to the establishment of joint enterprises with the participation of Western firms' capital?

"We only have two examples of such enterprises so far [the Czechoslovak-Danish Tessek enterprise for laboratory appliances; and the Avex enterprise for the production of videorecorders, a joint venture with Philips of Holland]. I have to say that capitalist firms are not exactly in a hurry to establish themselves in our country. Why? Because the necessary legislation has not yet been passed and the firms feel that the guarantees are not adequate—the guarantee that their property will be protected as well as the guarantee of quality products. However, the necessary changes have already been prepared. But the attitude of our enterprises must change as well, because the interest on their part is not great either. A joint enterprise usually means a more difficult way of earning one's living, and our producers generally show no eagerness for that."

Marko Meets With Cuban Attorney General

FL122016 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1903 GMT 12 Nov 87

[Text] Cuban Attorney General Ramon de la Cruz Ochoa has arrived in the CSSR on an official working visit. De la Cruz was received by Jan Marko, first deputy chairman of the Presidium, and the two leaders talked about the work that the top legislative bodies are carrying out to maintain juridical order and prevent crime. Marko and de la Cruz also praised the broad cooperation existent between the Cuban Attorney General's office and the CSSR's Office of the Prosecutor General and they exchanged experiences on this subject. During his visit to the CSSR, Attorney General Ramon de la Cruz Ochoa also met with CSSR Prosecutor General Jan Fejes to analyze the situation of the relations between the two countries.

Leaders' Public Appearances 4-11 November

AU131509[Editorial Report] Prague *Rude Pravo* in Czech and Bratislava *Pravda* in Slovak from 5 to 12 November report the following appearances of leaders (source, date, and page number of each report is given in parentheses):

Vladimir Herman, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the CPCZ's South Moravian Regional Committee, attended the opening of the new House of Culture of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement in Zdar nad Sazavou on 4 November and the handing over of a part of equipment manufactured for the Red October metallurgical combine in Volvograd by the Zdar Engineering Works and Foundries, also in Zdar nad Sazavou the same day. (Bratislava *Pravda* in Slovak 5 Nov 87 p 2) Herman presented Vladimir Novak, chairman of the CPCZ's Central Control and Auditing Commission in Jihlava, the Order of Labor in Brno on 8 November. (Bratislava *Pravda* in Slovak 9 Nov 87 p 2)

Jindrich Polednik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, received leading Korean trade unionists Kim Pong-chu and Sim Hong-gju [spelling of names as published], who are attending the International Conference of Solidarity With the Working People of Korea, in Prague on 4 November. (Bratislava *Pravda* in Slovak 5 Nov 87 p 2) Polednik presented Imrich Hatiar, chairman of the Federal Committee of the Czechoslovak Red Cross, the Order of Labor in Prague on 4 November. (Bratislava *Pravda* in Slovak 5 Nov 87 p 2)

Josef Havlin, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, received a delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] headed by Tran Do, member of the CPV Central Committee, in Prague on 4 November. (Prague *Rude Pravo* in Czech 5 Nov 87 p 2) Havlin received a delegation of the Polish Academy of Social Sciences headed by Jarema Maciszewski, member of the PZPR Central Committee and rector of the Academy, in Prague on 5 November. (Prague *Rude Pravo* in Czech 6 Nov 87 p 2)

Mikulas Beno, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, attended a ceremony marking the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution at the Soviet Embassy in Prague on 5 November. (Prague *Rude Pravo* in Czech 6 Nov 87 p 2)

Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Peter Colotka, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Slovak premier; and CPCZ Central Committee Secretaries Miloslav Hruskovic and Ignac Janak; laid a wreath at the memorial to Soviet liberators in Bratislava on 6 November. Lenart, Colotka, and Janak attended a gala reception at the Soviet General Consulate the same day. Janak attended the opening of the "Leningrad—the Cradle of Great October" exhibition in Bratislava the same day. (Bratislava *Pravda* in Slovak 6 Nov 87 p 3)

Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CPCZ Central Committee secretary, spoke at a ceremony marking the reopening of the V.I. Lenin Museum in Prague on 9 November, with

Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president attending. Also present were members of the Presidium and Secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee Vasil Bilak, Karel Hoffmann, and Milos Jakes; Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly; Josef Kempny, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member; candidate members of the Presidium and Secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee Josef Haman and Frantisek Pitra; and CPCZ Central Committee Secretaries Mikulas Beno and Jindrich Polednik. (Prague *Rude Pravo* in Czech 10 Nov 87 p 1)

Karel Hoffmann, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received Romanian Ambassador Ion Patsan in Prague on 9 November. (Prague *Rude Pravo* in Czech 10 Nov 87 p 2)

Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, received Zhang Dake, PRC ambassador to the CSSR, in Prague on 9 November. (Prague *Rude Pravo* in Czech 10 Nov 87 p 2)

Lubomir Strougal, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CSSR premier, as well as Colotka, Hoffmann, Indra, Jakes, Kempny, Lenart, Fojtik, Haman, Herman, Janak, Pitra, Beno, and Polednik attended the sixth joint session of the CSSR Federal Assembly's Chamber of Nations and the Chamber of the People in Prague on 10 November. (Bratislava *Pravda* in Slovak 11 Nov 87 p 1)

Antonin Kapek, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and first secretary of the CPCZ's Prague City Committee; Army General Milan Vaclavik, CSSR minister of national defense; and Husak, Strougal, Bilak, Colotka, Jakes, Kempny, Haman, Pitra, and Beno were among those who welcomed Ethiopia's party and state leader Mengistu Haile Mariam when he arrived by car from Bratislava to Prague on 10 November. (Bratislava *Pravda* in Slovak 11 Nov 87 p 1) Later that day Husak presented Mengistu with the Order of the White Lion First Class With Chain; the ceremony was attended by Strougal, Bilak, Colotka, Hoffmann, Indra, Jakes, Kapek, Kempny, Haman, Pitra, Beno, and Polednik. Husak gave a dinner in Mengistu's honor that evening, which was attended, among others, by Strougal, Bilak, Colotka, Hoffmann, Indra, Jakes, Kapek, Kempny, Haman, Pitra, Beno, and Polednik. (Prague *Rude Pravo* in Czech 11 Nov 87 p 1)

Bilak accompanied Mengistu when the latter laid a wreath at the tomb of the Unknown Warrior at Zizkov Hill in Prague on 11 November. (Bratislava *Pravda* in Slovak 12 Nov 87 p 1) The same day, Bilak and Kapek accompanied Mengistu during his visit to the Avia factory in Prague-Letnany. (Bratislava *Pravda* in Slovak 12 Nov 87 p 1)

Beno received Humberto Ramirez, first secretary of the Bolivian Communist Party Central Committee, who is paying a working visit to the CSSR; in Prague on 11 November. (Bratislava *Pravda* in Slovak 12 Nov 87 p 2)

BRIEFS

Agreement With Beijing University

Representatives of the Prague Advanced School of Economics and the Beijing University For International Trade and Economics signed a cooperation agreement on Friday [13 November]. [Text] *[Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Nov 87 p 2 AU]*

U.S. Scientific-Technological Accord

Prague Nov 16(CTK)—An agreement on scientific and technological cooperation between the Czechoslovak State Commission for Scientific-Technological Development and Investments and the U.S. firm DuPont de Nemours was signed here today. The document was signed by Jaromir Obzina, Czechoslovak deputy premier and chairman of the state commission concerned, and Robert van der Luft, Dupont vice-president. Robert van der Luft who heads a DuPont delegation on a visit to Czechoslovakia discussed with Jaromir Obzina possibilities of cooperation between his firm and Czechoslovak enterprises in the sphere of materials for the electronic and chemical industries. [Text] *[Prague CTK in English 1330 GMT 16 Nov 87 LD]*

Kessler Writes Yazov on Belikov's Death

AU161804 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14-15 Nov 87 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND)—Army General Heinz Kessler, GDR minister of national defense and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, has sent the following letter of condolence to Army General D.T. Yazov, USSR minister of national defense and candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo:

Esteemed Comrade Minister,

On behalf of the collegium of the Ministry of National Defense and of all members of the GDR National People's Army [NVA] and border troops, I convey to you my heartfelt sympathy on the demise of Army General Comrade Valeriy Aleksandrovich Belikov, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany.

With his death, the NVA loses a dear friend and reliable fellow struggler who has earned great credit on behalf of the close collaboration between the staffs and troops of our two armies in the years of his activity in the group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany.

I give you and all members of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany the assurance that the NVA and the GDR Border Troops will always honor the memory of Army General Valeriy Aleksandrovich Belikov.

Kessler

Army General

Kessler Meets Warsaw Pact Delegations

LD131656 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1323 GMT 13 Nov 87

[Text] Berlin, 13 Nov 87 (ADN)—The joint responsibility of the Warsaw Pact countries' people and armies for the collective defense of the socialist gains and the safeguarding of peace has been emphasized by Army General Heinz Kessler, SED Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense. The GDR would continue to make its contribution.

The defense minister had received the delegation heads from the fraternal armies in Berlin on Friday on the occasion of a regular conference of leading cadres from the rear supply services of the Warsaw Pact member states' armies.

He viewed the meeting of representatives of the allied socialist armies as a contribution to deepening the alliance of class and arms.

Stoph Discusses Cooperation with Panichev

AU161240 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Nov 87 pp 1,2

[Text] On Wednesday [11 November] Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, received Nikolay Panichev, USSR minister of machine tool and tool building industry, who is currently in Berlin for talks within the framework of the CEMA Committee for Machine Building. Both sides agreed that the fraternal relations between the two countries and peoples are steadily developing in a comprehensive manner on the basis of agreements reached by their leading representatives. Cooperation between the GDR and USSR in implementing governmental and ministerial agreements in the sphere of machine tool building has deepened steadily, they noted. They also stressed the joint efforts to introduce key technologies and to reach scientific-technological top performances, particularly in flexible automation.

Direct relations between combines, enterprises, and production associations in both countries, developing on a long-term basis, have successfully contributed to an even closer intertwining in this sphere. It is now a question of purposefully increasing the efficiency of these relations by the further intensification of production and the application of scientific-technological progress. In this respect, particular importance is to be attached to flexible manufacturing engineering.

Nikolay Panichev reported on the course of the talks of Branch Office 2 of the CEMA Committee for Machine Building that he chaired. The CEMA member states have jointly agreed upon the next working steps so as to implement the Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technical Progress of the CEMA Member Countries through the Year 2000.

Willi Stoph pointed out the results obtained in the GDR and the measures introduced in implementing the economic strategy adopted by the 11th SED Congress, particularly with regard to complex automation in all areas of the national economy. It is a matter of using the advantages inherent in socialism increasingly better to strengthen cooperation between socialist countries in the interest of their comprehensive development and to fully exploit the great possibilities that result from the quick application of the results from science and technology.

The friendly meeting was attended by Rudi Georgi, GDR minister of machine tool and processing machinery building. Also present was Vyacheslav Kochemasov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR in the GDR.

PASOK Delegation Holds Press Conference

AU161603 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14-15 Nov 87 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The visit of the delegation of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement [PASOK] of Greece to the GDR has confirmed the close friendly relations between the SED and PASOK, as well as between the peoples of the GDR and Greece. This statement was made by Thanasis Tsouras, head of the delegation and member of the Executive Office, at a news conference in Berlin on Friday [13 November]. The delegation has been able to convince itself of the development and progress achieved by the GDR.

As Thanasis Tsouras stressed, the talks with Erich Honecker and the meetings with other GDR politicians have shown identical or very close positions in questions of international development. It has become evident that the objectives, such as peace, detente, disarmament, progress, and human rights are identical.

Thanasis Tsouras paid tribute to the good bilateral relations between Greece and the GDR and affirmed that both sides are interested in further extending cooperation in the economy, industry, science, technology, and culture.

International questions took up a lot of space in the talks. For example, concurrence with regard to the agreement in principle of the USSR and the United States on the reduction of medium-range missiles and operational and tactical weapons in central Europe was ascertained. PASOK advocates the termination of all nuclear arms tests, the prohibition of the production and use of chemical weapons, and the prevention of an extension of the arms race to space.

Fischer Speaks on Socialist Peace Policy

AU131050 East Berlin EINHEIT 10-11 Nov 87 in German pp 927-931

[Article by GDR Foreign Minister Fischer: "The Socialist German State in the Struggle to Safeguard Peace"]

[Text] The world's political structure began to completely change with the Great October Socialist Revolution 70 years ago. The impact of October 1917, which has changed the world, remains unbroken. A vivid example of this is the socialist peace policy, the aim of which is, now as before, to banish war from the lives of the people and to make peaceful coexistence a natural standard of behavior between the people and states. Seventy years after the October Revolution the imperative of mankind's survival has developed from this target of socialist policy. The question of peace as a question of existence or nonexistence of mankind is becoming the turning point and central issue of all political thought and actions in the nuclear-space age. Nuclear and conventional weapon potentials with the utmost destructive capacity in the hands of certain imperialist circles, who are ready to risk the fate of mankind for power and profit, have changed the quality of international relations. They do not leave any chance of survival to the species of man in the case of a nuclear war—regardless of the social system to which the people and states belong. Under these conditions the safeguarding of peace acquires a new strategic importance. An adequate attitude, for which practical actions have to be taken as a standard, is required from all states, no matter whether they are big or small, on which part of the earth they are situated, whether they possess nuclear weapons or not, or whether they are linked to a political alliance or nonaligned. Safeguarding peace, as an issue for mankind which is paramount to all and transcends the classes, objectively calls for the alliance and union of all forces ready for peace. The SED implements this important recognition of our time in its daily policy. At the International Karl Marx Conference in April 1983 Comrade Erich Honecker called it the momentary dictate "that all political and social forces who sincerely want peace to operate, irrespective of different political programs, ideological positions, and religious confessions, class barriers, things that separate them, in order to protect the peoples from the catastrophe of a nuclear war.... The preservation of world peace concerns us all, including those who do not aspire basic social changes.... Even the realization of profit becomes illusionary by a nuclear war. Thus the historic chance arises that in the struggle for peace completely different forces find the way to one another and this struggle acquires a dimension never reached before." (Footnote 1) (Erich Honecker, Speech at the International Scientific Conference of the SED Central Committee "Karl Marx and Our Time—the Struggle for Peace and Social Progress", *Einheit*, Volume 5, 1983, p 426)

The question of safeguarding peace is consistently at the center of the dialogue which our party holds with all those interested in peace, whether they are leading representatives of Western states or representatives of nonaligned countries, whether they are Christians or followers of other religions, workers or representatives of the business world, Social Democrats or moderate conservatives, trade unionists or representatives of the bourgeoisie monopoly.

It is precisely the attitude toward peace and international security that serves as a yardstick for states, for every policy. The GDR meets this high requirement. Its foreign policy and activities as a socialist German state have always been and remain committed to peace, without any change.

Being itself a result of the antifascist-democratic struggle for liberation, the GDR lives up to the high responsibility which history imposed on our people. In this century disastrous world wars emanated twice from imperialist Germany. To do everything so that war never again emanates from German soil, but only peace, remains the declared foreign policy doctrine of the socialist German state. The first of the main tasks of foreign policy, decided by the 11th SED Congress, is: "Working consistently for activating all forces of peace, reason, and realism and their joint actions, with the objective to avert a nuclear war by taking effective measures of arms limitation and disarmament, to prevent the militarization of space, to abolish nuclear weapons, and to overcome confrontation by the cooperation of the states." (Footnote 2) ("Report of the SED Central Committee at the 11th SED Congress," *Rapporteur Comrade Erich Honecker*, Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1986, page 20)

In relations with the FRG, the peace question is at the center of all GDR's activities. Thus the official visit of Comrade Erich Honecker to the FRG was determined by the GDR's will to further normalize the relationship of the two German states according to the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. In the future, too, positive impulses for a peaceful cooperation and dialogue should emanate from these relations, both sides stress. This is possible if both states strictly proceed from the realities which have developed and take the Basic Agreement, the Joint Declaration of 12 March 1985, and the communique on the visit as a basis. It is of extraordinary importance for peace in Europe if both sides now reconfirm that they will do everything so that only peace, not war, will ever again emanate from German soil.

In a firm union with the USSR, the country which entered the international arena with the Decree on Peace 70 years ago, and in complete agreement in this vital question not only with the fraternal socialist countries but also with the majority of the world's states, peace has become the measure of all things for the GDR.

In Berlin, where last June the Political Consultative Committee of the member states of the Warsaw Pact convened, it was again demonstrated: Socialism wants and needs peace and is ready to put it on a solid basis through disarmament and cooperation. The defense-oriented character of the military doctrine adopted at this summit and the offer to NATO to hold consultations on the military doctrines of the two alliances, which build confidence and consolidate security, completely correspond to this.

The GDR works on the principle that today international security can only be achieved by concrete steps of arms limitation and disarmament. In Europe where stage of armament is approximately 20 times the international average, this peace doctrine is highly topical. The position at the demarcation line of NATO and the Warsaw Pact where, in addition, the concentration of armed forces and weapons is many times higher than in the rest of Europe, has shed light on the real dangers, and thus the vulnerability and frailty, which grow more quickly and intensively than perhaps somewhere else. The regional states are especially called upon to participate in reducing the tensions by a prudent and always predictable policy of peaceful coexistence, to thus favorably influence the climate for arms limitation and disarmament measures, and finally to contribute to stabilizing peace by their own initiatives. With this target the socialist German state advocates the complete elimination of nuclear weapons, the destruction of chemical weapon arsenals, the drastic reduction of conventional weapons, the consolidation of mutual trust by adequate controls, and thus the creation of conditions under which military attacks become impossible. The proposals of the socialist states to not only limit entire categories of nuclear weapons but to eliminate them, are an example of the way in which old, rigid ideas can be overcome and a new practice can enter international policy.

Since the Reykjavik meeting possibilities for real solutions have appeared. The conclusion of an agreement on the elimination of Soviet and American medium-range missiles and operational and tactical missiles would lead to the beginning of nuclear disarmament. The Soviet Union is—as can be seen again and again—ready to take this way against all opposition. There it demonstrates more flexibility and readiness for compromises, for solutions respecting the legitimate security interests of all parties concerned. Its offer of a global double-zero solution reflects the determination to achieve the breakthrough in disarmament in the interest of the peoples of the Soviet Union, in the interest of all people.

The position in this respect explained by USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze to the disarmament committee in Geneva, is supported by the GDR without reservations. (Footnote 3) (Cf. Eduard Shevardnadze, "Our Alternatives to the Doctrine of Deterrence Is a World Free of Nuclear Weapons and Violence," *Neues Deutschland*, 7 August 1987, p 20)

Understandably, the states situated immediately at the line of contact between the two military coalitions have a vital interest in putting on the agenda the sector of nuclear weapons with a range of up to 500 km, after the agreements on medium-range and operational and tactical missiles have been concluded. The continued existence of these weapon systems or, even worse, their quantitative and qualitative extension would be a special threat to the security of these countries especially. Therefore the GDR aims to include these systems in the international disarmament dialogue, just like the conventional weapons. An effective step in this direction would be the formation of a nuclear-free corridor in central Europe, which just as well could be extended to a larger zone in the center of the continent. Hence on 3 April of this year, in correspondence to the same effect, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Council and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the CSSR Government, proposed to FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl to immediately start official negotiations on the creation of a nuclear-free corridor in central Europe. Thus the initiative of the SED and the SPD of "Principles for a Nuclear-Free Corridor in Central Europe" published in October 1986 was introduced as an official disarmament proposal in European relations. In this respect the aspirations of the GDR to contribute to the European, and thus to the global disarmament process, are also reflected.

The implementation of the proposal would help to bring the perspective of a nuclear-free Europe within reach; for

—as a practicable way to reduce the dangers emanating from tactical nuclear weapons such a corridor could be quickly agreed upon, and established and controlled in a relatively uncomplicated way;

—it supports the main objective of the struggle for peace in Europe by creating a favorable military environment for agreements on arms limitation and disarmament on the continent at the sensitive border between Warsaw Pact and NATO, and by considerably facilitating appropriate negotiations;

—it effectively complements the submitted Soviet proposals on missile reduction in Europe;

—it would be apt for reducing the confrontations between the two military-political alliances in Europe. The mutual confidence could be strengthened beyond the result of Stockholm, the safety of those concerned, of their neighbors and allies could be perceptibly increased.

The joint initiative of the SED and the SPD, joined by the CPCZ, to establish a zone in central Europe free of chemical weapons remains topical, too. With regard to this, Erich Honecker and Lubomir Strougal proposed to FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl to open discussion.

Zones free of mass-destruction weapons correspond to the political and military necessities of the nuclear age. Their formation would show the political will of the parties involved to solve the problems that have developed in a new way. At the same time it would correspond to the growing importance of regional solutions in the struggle for substantial global disarmament measures.

A main element of the East-West relations certainly is the CSCE process. Stations, like the Madrid meeting and the Stockholm conference, the meetings on human rights and human contacts in Ottawa and Bern, or the Budapest Cultural Forum have proven to be landmarks on the way to a Europe which cooperates peacefully and in a mutually beneficial way. In more than a decade this CSCE process has withstood all the strains to which it has been exposed by attacks on the policy of detente.

The GDR advocates with numerous initiatives that the standard of behavior established in the Helsinki Final Act in 1975 becomes an everyday practice in the relations between the European states. From 1975-86 the GDR signed 300 treaties and agreements with the Western CSCE member states. Among them are agreements in the fields of culture, scientific-technological cooperation, public health and the social system, national education, traffic, and others. A total of 196 treaties and agreements fall to the sector of basket two of the Final Act—that is, economic, scientific-technological cooperation and environmental protection, and 83 involve cooperation in basket three—hence contacts, information, and education.

When shaping its bilateral relations with the capitalist states, the GDR strictly sticks to principles and regulations of the Final Act and has gathered good experiences. This way has proven to be feasible and advantageous for all parties concerned, as it proceeds from the mutual respect for the sovereignty of the states and the stabilization of peace by an overall trusting cooperation.

The Vienna follow-up meeting is essential for the future of the CSCE process in all its fields. The initiation of negotiations in the sector of conventional disarmament and progress in the military formation of trust is especially important. Already last November the Warsaw Pact member states submitted in this respect the proposal to carry on parallel negotiations on further measures building security and confidence and on the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe in the scope of the Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. This proposal is based on a comprehensive program of disarmament and military detente, which the Warsaw Pact states proclaimed in the Budapest Appeal and which was specified by their Political Consultative Committee at its Berlin summit in this year.

The fraternal states submitted similarly comprehensive proposals in other fields, with special importance being attached to convening a conference on humanitarian questions in Moscow. At present the Vienna follow-up meeting is in its decisive stage. The outline of a final document is being drawn up. However, numerous complicated questions still remain to be resolved. Especially in this situation good judgment and a sense of reality are above all of great importance. Striving for unilateral advantages would only delay agreement on a balanced final document. This again would jeopardize the beginning or the continuation of significant negotiations, for example, in the sector of military security. The GDR—as before—will do everything in its power to promote a speedy successful conclusion of the Vienna CSCE meeting. It will cooperate with all those interested in progress of the development of the CSCE process as a whole, as this is the only reasonable way to a peaceful Europe. In accordance with its constructive commitment to complementing political cooperation by measures of military detente, the GDR has actively contributed to the drafting of the Stockholm Document. The agreements made in the course of the Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe have already proven to be firm and confidence-building. The GDR acts according to these definitions. It has repeatedly shown that from the field exercises taking place on its territory there is no danger emanating for anybody and none can emanate on account of their character. Among others, foreign maneuver observers, who were invited or gave notice of an immediate inspection, have been able to convince themselves of this on the spot.

In its activity in the United Nations Organization the GDR is guided by its responsibility for peace. It is in the front line at the side of the states which actively advocate arms limitation and disarmament, which consistently plead for the peaceful solution of international conflicts, and promote all that helps to secure a fruitful coexistence of the peoples and states. In the 41st UN General Assembly alone the GDR submitted four resolution projects in the disarmament debate and put two of them to the vote; the resolution on "Not Using Nuclear Weapons for the First Time" and "Ban of Chemical Weapons."

Presently, in the United Nations as the most appropriate place, the GDR, together with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, is concentrating on broadly enforcing the idea of creating a comprehensive system of international peace and security which is to comprise the political, military, economic, and humanitarian fields.

Last June, during his visit to the GDR, UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar paid tribute to the active work of the Socialist German state and its constructive contribution to solving the tasks posed to the international organization. The GDR has—as also proven by the election of a GDR citizen as president of the 42d UN General Assembly—acquired high esteem in the United Nations. (Footnote 4) (cf. *Neues Deutschland*, 16 June 1987, page 3) Predictability, as well as prudence and loyalty to principles of the GDR policy are internationally appreciated. It is known: Whether it is a matter of reducing confrontation and tensions or of preventing the dangers of a nuclear inferno, the GDR is always a reliable partner and fellow fighter.

Undoubtedly, the high esteem for our state is also the result of the personal commitment of Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. He leads the dialogue on questions of safeguarding peace and disarmament, as well as on deepening the bilateral relations, with many politicians of Western states. Characteristic of these meetings is an increasing degree of concurrence or reconciliation of points of view on the vital questions of mankind.

At its Berlin conference the Political Consultative Committee stated the opinion that the peace forces have gained influence, a decrease of the gravity of the international tensions has been achieved, and thus more favorable conditions for the solution of the key questions of security and disarmament have been created. This promising tendency of world affairs is mostly the result of the principled and flexible peace policy of the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community. The GDR has a major share in it.

What Comrade Erich Honecker said at the Ninth SED Congress is true without reservation and is proven again and again: "As communists we are consistent advocates of peace. This corresponds to the nature of our cause. Peace is a basic condition for the further successful development of socialist and communist society. Its preservation is as important as the daily bread for the entire human race. Thus we follow in our time the target of the revolutionary workers movement, which has always been advocated, to free mankind from the scourge of war." (Footnote 5) (Erich Honecker, "Report of the Central Committee to the Ninth SED Congress," *Speeches and Essays*, Volume 4, Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1977, p 369.)

Permanent peace and social progress for all—these are dreams and ideals as old as mankind itself. For thousands of years they have remained unfulfilled as the exploitation of man by man predominated. The 7 decades that have passed since Red October are proof: Socialism is able and willing to translate these ideals into reality. It creates with itself the best conditions for its peaceful building effort to benefit mankind. At the same time it offers the entire human race the prospect of a life in secure peace.

Intellectuals' Meeting Not 'Opposition'

LD171404 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1150 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] Budapest, Nov 17 (TANJUG)—The September meeting of Hungarian intellectuals in Lakitelek, described by the Western media as an organized opposition gathering, has only now been publicly mentioned in Hungary, but without any polemic between officials and participants of the meeting.

A statement from the meeting said that the Hungarian nation was burdened with an unprecedented division, that its faith in social and its own possibilities [words indistinct], and that there was no commonly acceptable view of the future.

Patriotic People's Front Secretary-General Imre Pozsgay denied the Western media's assessment of the meeting as an organized opposition gathering, stressing that although somewhat unusual for Hungarian circumstances, the exchange of views in Lakitelek was fully in the spirit of the Constitution. He underlined that the participants had expressed readiness to help eliminate difficulties and offered the government a dialogue as a way of seeking optimal solutions through joint efforts.

In their statement, Hungarian intellectuals urged the establishment of a democratic Hungarian forum, claiming that the present social and political system did not provide for setting forth independent views. The forum would include people of different outlooks on the world and party stands who would discuss current issues and offer alternative solutions. The participants thought that the public should be informed about the forum's stands through an independent newspaper.

Prime Minister Karoly Grosz said only that the opposition was using all means in an attempt to discredit the government, but repeated the leadership's readiness to listen to those who think differently, provided they did not break the law.

A similar rection came from Janos Barabas, deputy chief of the Party Central Committee Campaign and Propaganda Department, who underlined that the party was striving for greater openness and that different views did not automatically mean an attack on the system. Illegal activity of the opposition, however, is the concern of administrative bodies, and not of the ideology, added Barabas.

USSR'S Kulikov Arrives on Working Visit

LD171205 Budapest MTI in English 1125 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] Budapest, November 17 (MTI)—Viktor Kulikov, marshal of the Soviet Union and commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Treaty United Armed Forces, arrived on a working visit to Hungary Tuesday.

Leaves After Talks With Karpati

LD180953 Budapest MTI in English 0917 GMT 18 Nov 87

[Text] Budapest, November 18 (MTI)—On Wednesday Viktor Kulikov, Marshal of the Soviet Union and commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Treaty United Armed Forces, left Hungary after talks with Colonel-General Ferenc Karpati, minister of defence, on timely military policy issues.

Kadar Continues Official Visit to Belgium

Meets With CP Chairman

LD171155 Budapest MTI in English 1105 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] Brussels, November 17 (MTI)—Janos Kadar, member of the Hungarian Presidential Council and general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, met Louis van Geyt, chairman of the Communist Party of Belgium, at his residence Tuesday, the second day of his visit to Belgium.

The HSWP general secretary and the chairman of the Communist Party of Belgium described as useful and successful the Moscow conference of communist parties and progressive left-wing forces marking the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. They stressed the extensive discussion created new conditions for the cooperation of the world's progressive forces. Janos Kadar and Louis van Geyt spoke with satisfaction of the developing relations of the two parties.

The meeting was attended by Attila Gecse, deputy head of department at the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

Received by Belgian King

LD171940 Budapest MTI in English 1837 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] Brussels, November 17 (MTI)—Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and member of the Presidential Council, visited the Laeken Palace early Tuesday afternoon, and met King Baudouin I. At the cordial, informal meeting Janos Kadar informed his host on his talks in Belgium, and on the Hungarian foreign and home policy activity. The sides spoke with satisfaction about the favourable changes experienced in international life, and the successfully developing relations between Hungary and Belgium. Following the meeting, the Belgian king hosted a lunch in honour of Janos Kadar.

Varkonyi Signs Agreement

LD171156 Budapest MTI in English 1115 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] Brussels, November 17 (MTI)—Tuesday morning Foreign Ministers Peter Varkonyi of Hungary and Leo Tindemans of Belgium held talks and signed a Hungarian-Belgian agreement on health and medical scientific cooperation.

The agreement calls for exchanges of information and documents between health authorities, and creates an opportunity for joint medical scientific research, cooperation of medical associations and institutes, exchange visits by experts and mutual participation in international conferences.

Further on Varkonyi's Talks

LD172205 Budapest MTI in English 1857 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] Brussels, November 17 (MTI)—As reported, Tuesday morning Foreign Ministers Peter Varkonyi of Hungary and Leo Tindemans of Belgium held talks and signed a Hungarian-Belgian agreement on health and medical scientific cooperation.

At the meeting the sides reviewed timely international issues. They unanimously stated that East-West dialogue has become more lively and meaningful in the past period, the climate has improved. The two foreign ministers welcomed the principal agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States on the elimination of medium and shorter-range missiles. The foreign ministers exchanged views on the Vienna Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the progress of the talks, and voiced their hope that the conference would end with success. At the discussions, the sides devoted particular attention to the finely developing Hungarian-Belgian relations.

Kadar, Delegation Return

LD172202 Budapest MTI in English 1952 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] Budapest, November 17 (MTI)—Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and member of the Presidential Council, who paid an official visit to Belgium on the invitation of King Baudouin I and the Belgian Government, returned to Budapest Tuesday evening. Janos Kadar was accompanied by Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi, member of the HSWP Central Committee, Attila Gecse, deputy head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the HSWP Central Committee, Laszlo Karvalics, deputy head of the Agitation and Propaganda Department of the HSWP Central Committee, Ferenc Bartha, head of the International Economic Relations Secretariat of the Council of Ministers, and Jozsef Nemeth, Hungarian ambassador to Belgium.

Janos Kadar was met at Ferihegy Airport by Karoly Grosz, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Gyorgy Lazar, deputy general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, members of the HSWP Political Committee, Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Imre Katona, secretary of the Presidential Council, Geza Kotai, head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the HSWP Central Committee, members of the Central Committee, Lajos Urban, minister of communications, Gyula Horn, state secretary of the Foreign Ministry, member of the Central Committee, and Jeno Foldesi, state secretary of the Ministry of the Interior. Also present was Pierre Schmidt, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Budapest embassy of the Kingdom of Belgium.

Nemeth, Veress Continue Visit to Brazil

Hold Talks With Leaders

LD171507 Budapest MTI in English 0655 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] Brasilia, November 17 (MTI)—On Monday Karoly Nemeth, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, currently in Brazil, and his host, head of state Jose Sarney reviewed the development of bilateral relations in the first place.

President Sarney confirmed Brazilian readiness to intensify the relationship of the two countries and urged the expansion of commercial ties. He referred to the concrete opportunities of cooperation in information science and technology, biotechnology, third market ventures, water conservation, iron ore extraction and the car industry.

Karoly Nemeth termed the cooperation of the two countries in international economic organizations as favourable. He took a stand for the exchange of cultural values and the development of tourism. He raised the issue of easing visa regulations and the possibility to open a Hungarian chief consulate in Sao Paulo—President Sarney promised to consider the question. The president of the Presidential Council praised the role of Brazil in guaranteeing the security and peace of Latin America.

Simultaneously with the Hungarian-Brazilian presidential talks, Peter Veress, Hungarian minister of foreign trade, conferred about problems of cooperation with Foreign Minister Abreu Sodre and economic experts. Hungary would like to achieve a more favourable balance of trade which at present shows a large surplus on the Brazilian side. The parties to the talks considered possibilities to attain this aim through cooperation in production, on third markets and other trade transactions.

Sarney Hosts Dinner

LD171509 Budapest MTI in English 0033 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] Brasilia, November 16 (MTI)—President Jose Sarney of Brazil and his wife gave a gala dinner in honour of Karoly Nemeth, president of the Presidential Council, his wife and delegation. At the gala dinner toasts were delivered by Jose Sarney and Karoly Nemeth.

Nemeth Meets Energy Minister

LD172040 Budapest MTI in English 1640 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] Brasilia, November 17 (MTI)—Karoly Nemeth, president of the Presidential Council currently on an official visit to Brazil, Tuesday met Antonio Aureliano Chaves de Mendonca, Brazilian minister of mines and energy.

In the following [as received] Karoly Nemeth saw the sights of Brasilia, then paid a courtesy call on the president of the Brazilian Supreme Court, Luiz Rafael Mayer.

In the afternoon Karoly Nemeth paid courtesy calls on the presidents of the Brazilian Federal Senate and National Assembly. In the following [as received] he visited the Hungarian Embassy in Brasilia.

Deputy Foreign Minister Gabor Nagy, a member of the party accompanying Karoly Nemeth to Brazil, held talks with Brazilian Deputy Foreign Minister Ronaldo Costa on issues of cooperation between the two countries. Economic and commercial talks also continued during the day.

Urban on U.S. Funds for 'Solidarity'

LD172031 Warsaw PAP in English
1546 GMT 17 Nov 87

[By Leszek Kubiak and Janusz Dworecki]

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 17—The visit of Wojciech Jaruzelski to Greece, polemics and dementi of some Radio Free Europe's reports, dollars for the "Solidarnosc" from U.S. Congress, the testimony of Krzysztof Szymanski, the illegal meeting of PPS (Polish Socialist Party) group, society and the referendum, price lists, the Jaruzelski-Glemp meeting, the question: who supports reforms.—these are the topics dealt with at a weekly press conference for foreign and Polish journalists held by Government Spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban here today.

Opening the conference Minister Urban said: "In the coming days, President of the Polish Council of State General Wojciech Jaruzelski will pay a visit to Greece on the invitation from that country's president. We have traditionally had very good relations with Greece for several years. The present visit will be a continuation of the dialogue at the highest level that was initiated during the visit of Prime Minister Papandreou to Poland. It should be expected that questions interesting to both sides and to the international community will be discussed. The state of bilateral political and economic relations, as well as the prospects for their development, will be the subject of the talks."

Further, Jerzy Urban went into polemics with certain false reports of Radio Free Europe. In particular, he denied one which said that professor Baka had released some interesting details while speaking about the reforms. Minister Urban denied that report on behalf of Professor Baka.

Quoting Congressional records and the correspondence seized during the arrest of Krzysztof Szymanski, Minister Urban proved that "Solidarnosc" had received one million dollars from the U.S. Congress and that it has asked for further 300 thousand dollars.

Minister Urban stated: "Szymanski testified that the shipment containing terrorist equipment was carried through the border by a courier from Sweden identified by his pseudonym "Bogdan." (...) hitherto findings by the Ministry of Internal Affairs indicate that the shipment was destined in part for Jacek Merkel and Bogdan Borusewicz (printing equipment and materials, illegal Polish-language publications), and partly for Andrzej Kolodziej representing the so-called "Struggling Solidarity." He was to receive the optic firearm sights, electric-shock-batons, gas and alarm pistols with ammunition, cartridges with paralysing gas, bugging devices, a minature still camera "minox" etc. Journalists had an opportunity to see this equipment before the conference at an exhibition organized by the Internal Ministry's investigation bureau.

The investigators were particularly interested in those findings which indicate that Andrzej Kolodziej, inspired by Marian Kaleta and Jozef Lebenbaum, and in agreement with Kornal Morawiecki, undertook the task of organizing a special group for terrorist actions in the Baltic coastal area. The related testimony by Szymanski was videotaped. The issue is now being closely examined because Szymanski maintains that the special group had planned terrorist acts against offices of various authorities in the coastal tri-city, chiefly committees of the party. At the present moment persons arrested in connection with this affair: Szymanski and Morawiecki, are charged with smuggling, Urban said.

At this moment the journalists were shown the video record of the testimony by Szymanski, who received the trailer packed with the terrorist equipment in front of a hotel in Sopot. He admitted that he had personally, together with Marian Kaleta, packed it up in Malmoe. Asked why the shipment contained no firearms but just the sights, Szymanski said that "Kaleta feared suspicions that arms are coming in from the West. Better to buy arms here in Poland," he was shown as saying.

Asked why the authorities had "so nervously" responded to the illegal meeting of the group PPS (Polish Socialist Party) arresting 20 persons, Minsiter Urban replied that the law enforcement organs did their duty towards an illegal meeting and he added that this caricature of a party certainly does not fit into the formula of socialist pluralism. "If a group of a dozen or so people want to turn the wheel of history, it must fail. The political intention of that meeting was to make obstacles to the processes of changes in Poland," he said.

Answering another question Minister Urban told the conference that according to the latest opinion poll carried out by a polling centre at the Polish TV shows that 51 per cent of the polled are going to say yes in the referendum, while 33 per cent are still thinking.

Then, Jerzy Urban stressed that prices lists for goods and services had not yet been made. He denied all rumours about it referring to the recent televised statement of Undersecretary of State in the Finance Ministry Wincenty Lewandowski.

Asked to comment on yesterday's meeting between Wojciech Jaruzelski and Jozef Glemp, Jerzy Urban said: "The main subject of their talks were nationwide problems: the programme for economic political and social reforms. The sides laid stress on pooling the efforts of all Poles. This need to cooperate was also stressed with force by the communique from the recent conference of the episcopate.

"The communique on the talk also defines the stage reached by the positive development of relations between Poland and the Vatican and the legal regulations of relations between the state and the Church."

Who supports reforms? Majority of the people and all organized political and social forces in Poland, was the reply of Minister Jerzy Urban.

Weekly Comments on CPC Congress

AU171353 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 14 Nov 87 pp 1, 11

[Andrzej Halimarski article: "The CPC Congress—35,000 Pictograms"]

[Text] In the center of the large hall of the National People's Congress, which was flooded with light, a large red hammer and sickle was installed and five red banners were hung on each side. Every new party member swears an oath of allegiance on such a red banner, and the bodies of dead party members are draped with it. The 187-strong congress presidium faced the 1,997 congress delegates. A long table was occupied by 34 members of the Politburo, of the Central Committee Secretariat, of the leadership of the Central Advisory Commission and the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, and by the two last of the 10 marshals of the People's Liberation Army—Nie Romgzhen, 88, and Xu Xiangqian, 85.

Most of the veterans sitting in the first row wore the traditional Mao garb, but younger party members wore modern suits, white shirts, and elaborate ties. Television camera closeups showed the familiar faces of those who have written fine records in the history of the party, the revolution, and the People's Republic. But these closeups were merciless and told the tale of the ravages of time. For most of the party members sitting in the first row it was to be the last congress, but younger members expected to take over power.

Deng Xiaoping, who is 85 and personality number one and who wore an impressive tan as evidence of his glowing health, declared that the 13th CPC Congress was opened, and the delegates intoned the Internationale. Zhao Ziyang, who sat on Deng's left and who was immaculately dressed, began to read his accountability-programmatic report entitled: "Forward Along the Road to Socialism With Chinese Characteristics." After the report, which took 180 minutes to read, there was a break, during which Zhao Ziyang was approached by Peng Zhen, 85, who is chairman of the Chinese Parliament. Peng congratulated Zhao and said: "This is your day." Zhao smiled and replied: "I tried to read faster, otherwise my report would have taken much longer to deliver." Hu Yaobang, former general secretary, also congratulated Zhao on his report. All this was photographed by over 400 domestic and foreign journalists accredited to the congress. The number of these journalists, who attended the first and the last day of the congress, was an absolute record.

The course of the congress: The congress lasted 8 days, from 25 October until 1 November. Hu Qili, who has been presented to *Polityka readers at one time, was responsible for organization. He is a skillful organizer because he was also in charge of organization 5 years ago. Most of the procedural matters were settled by precongress sessions.*

The accountability report: The report, which consisted of seven parts, was extremely comprehensive and to the point. It summed up the experience of 9 years of the policy of reforms, which had enormous successes as well as failures and weaknesses. The summing up was imposing: In 1979-86 the value of overall industrial and farm production was doubled, and the average cash incomes of the rural population increased from 134 to 424 yuans and those of the urban population from 316 to 826 yuans ($1 is worth 3.73 yuan). If we allow for inflation, the population's cash incomes were doubled. In the production of grains, cotton, and meat China is now first in the world, second in coal production, fourth in steel production, and fifth in the production of electric energy and crude oil. Between 1979 and 1986 70 million persons took up jobs, and unemployment decreased from 5.3 to 2 percent. We could go on and on listing various achievements....

The results of the Chinese reforms have induced most people to decisively support them. The most difficult stage of the reforms is behind the Chinese leadership. Naturally, progress is not uniform everywhere, many new problems continue to emerge, 60 million people are still living below the poverty line, productivity continues to be low, and management continues to hobble.... We could again go on and on listing various shortcomings, but the fact is that the policy of reforms and of the opening to the world has changed the face of China. This means not only the invigorated economy and changes in the existing structures, but also changes in the methods of acting and thinking. Zhao Ziyang stressed most strongly that there is no other way out if the PRC wants to successfully cope with the challenges of modern times.... The process of reforms must continue to expand, intensify, and accelerate.

The statement that China finds itself at the initial stage of socialism was an important conclusion of the report, one with many implications. This statement means that China sees socialism as the only way to solve its problems and fulfill its aspirations and that it will not abandon this road.

Second, China has recognized that the process of building the new system is in its initial stage, which means that the aberrational leftist thesis, which cost China so much in the past, that stages can be skipped over or that history can be whipped into going faster has been rejected. This also means the rejection of the thesis that socialism can come to terms with poverty or that it amounts to a distribution of goods at poverty line. Finally, this means that attempts are being made to overcome the costly social utopia that the ultimate goals of socialism in the area of material progress and cultural advancement can be achieved as early as the initial stage of socialist construction. This used to produce profound frustrations and a chasm between the social expectations triggered by irresponsible promises and the screeching reality. This preliminary stage will last about 100 years, it was said, which means that it will conclude around the year 2050 (most probably 1 year earlier, on the 100th anniversary of the PRC). By then, China will have attained the same level as medium-developed states. Such an honest and feasible expose of China's present level of development presents a theoretical justification for the seeking of new ideas that suit reality instead of wishful thinking. It justifies abandoning the methods and patterns used at the time when, as it used to be said, "communism for China is not too far in the future."

Zhao formulated the tasks of economic policy, which involve China's changeover from extensive to intensive methods of management and economy. He placed particular emphasis on the need to develop science and technology and improve the standard of education. He firmly spoke out in favor of developing the policy of openness to the world and expanding cooperation with all countries. Speaking about credits, he said that small sums should be acquired and a rational structure of debts maintained, keeping in mind the ability to repay. He devoted a lot of space to restructuring the economy. It is worth noting the emphasis that is being placed during the reform on the need to distinguish between the concept of ownership of the factors of production on the one hand and management of these factors on the other, which encourages the economic revival of enterprises but does not alter their ownership. Zhao stressed the need for China's domestic openness, the development of horizontal ties, and a maximum revival of the "socialist market system," which must be "open, flexible, and competitive." This requires that the prices system be rationalized.

Zhao pointed out that the pressure of egalitarianism and strong envy still constitute an enemy to the reforms. As a result, efforts to break the barriers of "uravnilovka" [Russian term for "wage-leveling"] in the division of incomes are unsuccessful. The chapter dealing with reforms to the political structure aroused particular interest. There were particularly strong objections here. Nine years' experience shows that without political changes, one cannot expect an enhancement of economic reform. Therefore, attention is to be focused on a new concept of the party's leading role, which remains one of the four political-systemic axioms. The CPC is to lead, not administer and govern everything and everyone according to a literal interpretation of the word "monopoly." The point is mainly the CPC's political leadership, its formulation of the line to be followed, its making of strategic decisions, its control over their implementation, and broadly-conceived cadres policy.

This means a clear delimitation of the tasks and functions of the party and state administration. The reform of the political structure also calls for greater and wider powers for representative bodies, a decentralization of decision-making, new methods of social consultations, and a democratization of political and social life, which in turn calls for greater autonomy for mass social organizations, self-managements, and so on.

A lot of space was also devoted to cadres policy, in which there is to be "more democracy and rule of law." It is proposed that people in public service be divided into two categories—political workers and specialists. The first category would be subject to a strict tour of duty at a given post. The second category would have to sit state examinations to test their eligibility. Promotion, awards, demotion, and penalties would depend solely on work results. The introduction of competition was regarded as useful. The principles of seniority and holding a post for life were regarded as anachronistic.

"In the final run," said Zhao, "everything depends on the development of the forces of production; therefore everything that encourages this development possesses citizenship rights under socialism because it conforms to the nation's fundamental interests." Zhao spoke out in favor of the creative development of Marxism in order to meet the new challenges. Combining the universal principles of Marxism with Chinese reality was the key to victory for the 1949 revolution, just as the volte-face in December 1978 provided the start for work on "a model of socialism with Chinese characteristics."

Zhao only delivered a few sentences about foreign policy, which were limited to a confirmation of the basic theses presented at the 12th congress. He admitted that "foreign policy has been reorientated in line with changing international conditions and in line with the requirements of the program of modernization." He also reaffirmed this foreign policy's independent and peaceful nature and its openness.

When asked by a Japanese reporter at a press conference why he had said so little on this subject, Zhao replied with a smile: "My report contained 35,000 pictograms, and if one had included more on international topics, then it would have had another 5,000. In that case I would not have been able to deliver it in a single afternoon."

Discussion: The fragments of the discussion that were published in the press, covering the main speeches delivered during meetings of 33 territorial and organizational teams, seem to indicate that the discussion was open and often heated. It provided neither a repetition of nor resounding support for all the ideas contained in the accountability report; in fact it often expanded on these ideas. A series of speeches possessed a clearly conservative nature, not always in harmony with Zhao's report. These, however, were a minority. Changes to the statute: It is no longer a requirement that the chairman of two key bodies—the Central Committee Military Commission and the Central Advisory Commission—also be members of the Politburo Standing Committee. There has been a change in the function of the Secretariat. It is now a working body of the Politburo and its Standing

Committee, which will appoint its members. Thus, it will no longer be elected at Central Committee plenums. The prerogatives of the National Party Conference, which is convoked in between congresses, have been increased. It has been decided that the changes in the composition of the Central Committee that can be instituted by this forum can affect one-fifth of the Central Committee's membership at most. Changes have also been introduced that will permit the reorganization of current party structures in state offices.

Resolutions: These were carried overwhelmingly; the resolutions concerned approval for the political report and the reports delivered by the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and the Central Advisory Commission. The resolutions attest to the success of the current of reform. The resolution concerning the Central Advisory Commission states, inter alia, that: "The congress is of the opinion that, in accordance with the provision of the statute, it will support the implementation of the program of political and economic reforms and the process of infusing new blood into the party's leadership cadre."

Elections: These were awaited with great interest. Consultations concerning candidacies occupied a significant part of the congress proceedings. For the first time preliminary elections for the list of candidates contained 5 percent more names than the envisaged number of Central Committee members and 12 percent more names than the projected number of candidate members of this body. The actual elections took place on 1 November. A new Central Committee composed of 175 full members and 110 candidate members was elected. For the first time since 1945 the new Central Committee contained fewer members than the previous one (209 full members and 133 candidate members). The committee was elected by secret ballot, and delegates could add the names of their own candidates to the official list of candidates.

New faces account for about 40 percent of the members of the new Central Committee and most of them are young faces. The average age of a member of this body has declined from 59 to 55. Thus, many activists of the older generation have left the Central Committee. They include: 83-year-old Deng Xiaoping; 78-year-old Li Xiannian, president of the PRC; 85-year-old Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; 77-year-old Yang Dezhi, chief of staff of the General Staff Department of the People's Liberation Army; 73-year-old Hu Quili, chief of the General Political Department of the People's Liberation Army; 75-year-old Hu Qiaomu, the leading party theoretician and 73-year-old Deng Liqun, the long-serving propaganda chief and the main architect of the campaign against the "pollution of ideology" (1983) and the campaign for the combatting of "bourgeois liberalism" (at the beginning of this year). The last two belonged to the conservative wing of the party. Almost all of them have become members of the Central Advisory Commission, whose members are outstanding veterans with at least 40 years of revolutionary experience behind them. Currently, the Central Advisory Commission has 120 members (it had 172 members at the previous congress).

The first plenary meeting of the CPC Central Committee took place on 1 November. Elected to the 5-member Politburo Standing Committee were: Zhao Ziyang (1919), the new general secretary, and Vice Premiers Li Peng (1928), Qiao Shi (1924), Yao Yilin (1917), and Hu Qili (1929). Zhao is the only member of the old team to have been re-elected. All the others have only been Politburo members since 1985.

The average age of members of this body has fallen from almost 78 to 63. A new Politburo, comprising 17 full members and one candidate member, has also been elected. The average age of members of the Politburo has fallen from 74 to 63. Among those who were elected are former General Secretary Hu Yaobang and it has only two members drawn from the military.

The new Secretariat has 5 members (4 full members and one candidate member); the previous one had 11 members. It includes two members of the party's highest organ, Hu Qili and Qiao Shi. The latter is also first secretary of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission. The Central Advisory Commission and Central Committee Military Commission are headed by two venerable and powerful men: Chen Yun and Deng Xiaoping. They are not members of the Central Committee in view of the posts that they hold, but they have the right to attend meetings of the highest organs in accordance with the statute.

The 13th CPC Congress represented a victory for the line of reform and the policy of opening up. It was an affirmation of the path chosen in 1978, which is to lead to "socialism with a Chinese face." The party also managed to resolve the sensitive and difficult problem of the transition from one generation to another. The degree to which new blood has been introduced into the party's leading organs is without precedent in the history of the PRC. Xiaoping, the principal catalyst behind the process of change in China, has won what was undoubtedly a decisive battle and the most difficult battle that he has fought in his long life.

Jaruzelski 13 Nov Remarks to Western Press

PM171338 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 15-16 Nov 87 p 8

[Andrea Tarquini report on 13 November Jaruzelski press conference in Warsaw entitled: "Jaruzelski Asks Poles for Sweat and Blood"]

[Excerpt] Warsaw—[passage omitted] Friday evening General Jaruzelski exposed himself for 1 hour 40 minutes to a barrage of questions from representatives of the major Western newspapers. [passage omitted]

[Journalist] General, have you not taken an excessive risk. Two Polish communist leaders before you—Gomulka following 1956 and Gierek following the 1970 revolt—attempted a liberalization or a modernization of the economy. They both failed. What is your prescription for not meeting the same fate as them?

[Jaruzelski] I am not a doctor so I cannot rely on prescriptions and I do not believe there are any miracle remedies for restoring the economy to health. We are approaching a difficult period of agonizing decisions. I consider it wrong to dismiss the past 40 years as a succession of failed experiments. Indeed we are trying to avoid the simplifications and misconceptions with which East and West scowled at each other in the fifties. This system has survived serious the economic and political crises of 1970 and 1980-81 and a population explosion. If anything, this displays its vigor. Having said that, we have learned from our many errors: There are major differences between the reforms attempted in the past and those that we are proposing. We twice made the mistake of attempting narrow and partial reforms: In 1956, following the dramatic events of Stalinism, we concentrated on the pressing need for aa political opening up but neglected economic requirements. Following 1970, however, the economic crisis prompted leaders to seek a new boost to production. They were superficial, shallow reforms, however, carried out without a consistent plan, while the crisis spread like some subcutaneous phenomenon. In those years you westerners admired Gierek unreservedly, yet at that time while debts accumulated the country enjoyed only a fraction of the freedoms that exist now.

[Journalist] What guarantees do you give of not repeating those errors or committing new ones?

[Jaruzelski] I repeat, make no mistake: During the Gierek era you said that everything was going well; then disaster struck. You would be making an error similar to that into which we fell when we regarded Pilsudski as merely a dictator and not as a patriot as well. Now for the first time the party has recognized the link between the economy and politics, between economic reform and the renewal of the political system. For the first time this realization sees a convergence between the leaders' intentions and society's expectations. It is no coincidence that in the next few days the Politburo's proposals for the renewal of socialist democracy will be published before the Central Committee plenum discusses them: As you know, this decision establishes a historical precedent. We have in mind not superficial modifications but substantial changes, a "second revolution" that must, however, guarantee the system's continuity. We want to return to the Leninist origins of socialism, to purge it of the faults that Stalinism introduced into it for decades. A historic opportunity enables us to make this attempt—Soviet restructuring.

[Journalist] Gorbachev's USSR is granting leeway for independent political groups, even for the dissidents persecuted by Brezhnev. You, however, prevent Solidarity from expressing itself on the referendum....

[Jaruzelski] I could reply to you that Mr Walesa and his friends nevertheless contrive to conduct their campaign: It is often said that Poles spend all their time listening to Radio Free Europe. I could also tell you that there is no room for a dialogue with those, such as Solidarity, who shamelessly accept American financing. However, these stances of our are well known and I do not want to bore you. The point is this: With the 1980-81 crisis and the tide of strikes that brought the economy to a standstill, those people led the country to disaster. Now they are proposing a boycott of or abstention in the referendum, which entails difficult choices, at the very time when the country needs the courage for profound reforms painful for all. To allow them to speak would be suicidal not for us but for national interests.

[Journalist] Does socialist pluralism have such severe limitations?

[Jaruzelski] We have a different hierarchy of values from yours. The only limitation is observance of national interests, of the system, and of our alliances. What we need is a constructive opposition that will criticize the system without aiming to bring it down, that will evolve, in other words, as the West European communist parties have. As the Chinese once said, a hundred flowers must blossom. We do not want to cut them, however: We merely intend to prevent the growth of poisonous flowers. During a tragic period Comrade Kadar said: "Whoever is not with us is against us." We say: "We do not care where you come from; what counts is where you want the country to go. This is why we accept the activity of independent groups, of Catholics, of the new social organizations, even if they are composed of people that belonged to Solidarity as long as Solidarity respected the limits of the socialist system. New groups and newspapers are now flourishing in Poland. It is our wish and our hope that they will multiply and help us, through their constructive criticisms, in carrying forward the reform.

[Journalist] Will there not be resistance to the reform from the party apparatus?

[Jaruzelski] In the party, as in any other group of people, some are faster while others think and act more slowly. Within society many interests will be hit by the economic reform, if we succeed in introducing it. I have in mind the interests and privileges of leaders, but also those of the working class: At present their jobs are secure but in the future factories running at a loss may close. The change will be expensive for all of us and we can foresee many obstacles, many curbs, many forms of resistance. Let us remember, however, that there is a "Polish case" with regard to the Communist Party too, which over the years has also learned a great deal, especially from its mistakes and from many bitter experiences. Among other things, it has learned that without reforms you cannot move ahead. I am therefore confident that we will remain on course.

[Journalist] One of the errors was the failure to heed the great economist Oskar Lange and to have preferred the bureaucratic centralism of the pla to his "market socialism." Do you intend to rehabilitate market socialism?

[Jaruzelski] We hope to succeed in introducing qualitative changes in our economy, in seizing a historic opportunity—granted, I repeat, partly by the Soviet reforms—to introduce into our system the driving force of efficiency, progress, and competition. Should we talk in terms of market socialism? That I do not know; I am not an economist. I do know, however, that Oskar Lange was right when he urged the introduction of competition and efficiency.

[Journalist] General, what will happen if you lose the referendum? Will you resign, as De Gaulle did?

[Jaruzelski] I do not like to discuss personal careers. A De Gaulle-type situation does not arise, though I do not feel excessively attached to this position which, believe me, really is not very comfortable. I would say, rather, that if the "noes" win in the referendum the people's response will force us to carry forward the economic reform less resolutely, to slow its pace, with the risk of making it less effective or tardy. We are not seeking a landslide victory and we will know from the results what the pace of the changes should and can be.

[Journalist] General, your understanding with Gorbachev has also permitted the establishment of a joint committee of historians to tell the truth about the tragic "blanks" regarding relations between the USSR and Poland, while the Soviets are filling in the "blanks" in their own history, from Bukharin to Trotskiy. Will the whole truth be told?

[Jaruzelski] It is a difficult task and one to be carried out responsibly. It would be inappropriate to give way to emotions and to the quest for the sensational, even though our society's expectations exert pressure in this direction. However, to succeed in saying with the Soviets, as we did in 1956, that Stalin's elimination and dissolution of the Polish Communist Party in 1938 was a crime and a tragedy will constitute a major moral acknowledgment for which we will be grateful to our Soviet friends.

Greek Daily Interviews Jaruzelski

*NC152217 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek
15-16 Nov 87 p 10*

[Report on interview with General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of Polish Council of State, by correspondent Menia Papadhopoulou in Warsaw—date not given]

[Excerpts] It was almost as if they owed this to us, the Polish leader said: "The Greek Government had the farsightedness to face our problem with understanding and realism. It did not interfere in Poland's internal affairs and it was to the credit of Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou who paid an official visit here 3 years ago. Other countries also accept the development now even belatedly...."

With this thought, Gen Jaruzelski will be visiting Greece with the determination to contribute toward the strengthening and further promotion of bilateral relations and the balancing of trade deficit, which is not in favor of Greece, presently. [passage omitted]

We asked him about the Cyprus issue and specifically on his government's stance toward the occupation of part of Cyprus by Turkish troops. Jaruzelski said:

"The Polish Government's position on the Cyprus issue has been clear and categorical from the beginning. As it is also stipulated by the UN Security Council Resolution (November 1983), we consider the establishment of the Turkish State of North Cyprus as invalid and nonexistent. We also expressed this position through an official statement on 18 November 1983. The Republic of Cyprus should continue to be an independent, sovereign, united and nonaligned state. We are against any form of partition of Cyprus, as well as against its total or partial annexation to another state. We are defenders of the demilitarization of the entire island, the withdrawal of all foreign troops, and abolition of all military bases. We fully support the Soviet initiative of January 1986 for an international conference within the UN framework and with the participation of all concerned. This conference could suggest a solution acceptable by the Cypriot people—Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots."

Gen Jaruzelski probably embellishes the picture of the Polish people's feelings toward the Soviet Union and its leaders in an attempt to justify his own support for Gorbachev's political reforms. However, he does not fail to stress that Poland was ahead of others in ascertaining that a radical change was necessary. How could it be otherwise since the country is over-indebted abroad to the amount of $35 billion and its economy is in a stalemate?

Jaruzelski said in this regard:

"We have reached a level of development where the introduction of new concepts in the political and economic life is unavoidable. In this regard, there is a big similarity between what happens in the Soviet Union and in our country." [passage omitted]

We asked if the Polish leaders intend to restore trade union pluralism as it existed before 1981. This was one of the moments when the general showed particular sensitivity and, among other things, he said:

We cannot separate trade union pluralism from the conditions which prevailed at that time. Pluralism is an aspect of social life which is not formulated "in blank," but must be viewed in perspective, within the actual conditions and the specific situation prevailing in a country. At the end of 1981, the situation in Poland was unusually dramatic and we were on the brink of a catastrophe. [passage omitted]

[Papadhopoulou] You are faced with a critical referendum which might change the country's course by the end of this century. You will need to acquire a majority social consensus. How do you intend to motivate all the social and political forces—even those who are not recognized—so that they would participate in the process of economic reforms and the democratization of political life?

[Jaruzelski] Of course, we aim to have the referendum results reflect the people's desires and needs. It is also a significant fact that there exist some organizations in the West, such as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, which have agreed that our proposals are correct and that they can lead to progress. [passage omitted] We want to convince the world of the value of what is proposed in the referendum; in essence, the democratization of life in Poland.

At this point, I would like to stress that even the martial law, which was imposed in Poland in 1981, was described in the West as "martial law a la Polish." I think that the Greeks, who had the bitter experience of every sort of military uniform, understand what I want to say....it might sound strange, but martial law in Poland has been a shield which allowed us to proceed with the democratization of life. [passage omitted]

We will continue the democratization process. I must point out that millions of former members—even cadres—of Solidarity are participating in it. They are everywhere; in the parliament, government, organizations—even in the party's leadership. Things are not as they are presented in the West; that is, we are on the one side and Solidarity on the other. Our doctrine is not to ask where one comes from, but what can he offer for the country's development. Names of individuals appear in the West claiming that they represent some side of the Polish political life. Even the U.S. Congress approved a sum of $1 million to finance the activities of these illegal organizations. How can we cooperate with people who resort to such means? Besides, persons who committed the mistakes the 1970's, have received a hard punishment—they are now pensioners of the political life (such as Gierek and others). Why should we confront the others, who are equally responsible for the destructive course of Polish economy, in a different way? Should we rule out cooperation with Gierek and his group and not do the same with Walesa and his associates? If they change their way of thinking and their approach toward things, of course we will hold talks with them again—but I do not believe they will.

[Papadhopoulou] At any rate, Solidarity is a reality. How, then, do you view its role, as well as the role of the church, in the proposed reforms?

[Jaruzelski] I have already answered you about Solidarity. Its members, many of whom are already participating in the process, are one thing and its leadership, which has virtually been dissolved and is adopting a different stand, is another. Concerning the church, I must say that the cooperation of the state with it becomes all the more useful and mutually beneficial. On Monday, I will have my 13th meeting with Cardinal Glemp. This is a series of contacts which are being held in a constructive spirit. I do not say there are no disagreements on certain matters, but we come to joint positions on basic questions. The same goes for our relations with the Vatican and the Pope and—I believe—we will soon establish diplomatic relations with the Holy See.

However, there is also a number of clergymen—their number is decreasing—who exploit things politically and behave in an immature manner, but the situation is not so tragic. In general lines, things are developing satisfactorily. With the exception of rhetorics, the church actually supports the reforms.

Article Notes Deterioration in Industry
AU171345 Krakow TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY in Polish 1 Nov 87 pp 1, 4

[Ernest Skalski article: "Sickness to Death"]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] In his important Sejm speech on the second stage of economic reform, Premier Messner said the following when summing up the first stage: "Through joint efforts we have been able to rebuild the economy to an extent that makes it possible to take another stride now." Well, it is possible and necessary to take another stride, but the claim that the economy has been rebuilt is at least a doubtful proposition in view of the increasing wear and tear of production equipment and in view of the general progressive destruction and worsening performance of everything or almost everything in our country, as everyone can see everywhere. It is true that production and investments continue to increase, but these increases are far below the level and rate at which our national wealth continued to very slowly refurbish itself at the beginning of the seventies. But the thing is that present conditions are far worse because the extent to which whatever we need has been exhausted and worn out has greatly increased, and we also have debts in the bargain.

The increase in current production makes it possible to meet current needs to a degree that is still lesser than before the crisis, but our economy is no longer able to earn enough to afford even simple capital stock replacement. This means that it loses more than it gains in the process of production and that it continues to largely waste raw materials, the values of the natural environment, and so on.

Even if it is possible to make progress in reducing energy- and material- intensiveness and in productivity, this progress is a drop in the ocean of the present rate of destruction. Besides, this progress is below the modest planned targets. Under such conditions the rebuilding of the economy seems impossible and, to tell the truth, useless if the goal is to rebuild what was already built before. We have to realize that the fat years of the various past periods, which people continue to recall nostalgically, were the foundations of the present destruction and exhaustion. Errors and distortions had their share in this, but in any case things had to happen as they did. It is useless to make special efforts to reconstruct a model that uses up more than it produces.

If by some miracle all our production equipment became most modern and efficient overnight and possessed whatever is necessary for production, the energy- and material-intensiveness as well as the index of the liabilities of our entire economy would greatly decrease. However, given the present structure of our economy, this index would be glaringly high compared with the developed countries. Besides, no one can tell whether under such theoretical conditions we would continue to develop (but more slowly than others) or to decline (but more slowly than at present). However, there is no threat to us on this account. But what does threaten us is the preservation of that structure of the economy that makes for excessive material and any other intensiveness, although we have preached "restructuring" for years.

This threat is present in the theses for the second stage of the economy and seems to have been confirmed by the premier's speech and the government executive program.

The thing is that progress defined by the premier as the "economization of the economy" [ekonomizacja gospodarki] ignores in essence those heaviest, most expensive, and most wasteful sectors of the economy that work to mainly meet their own needs. There is no doubt that the several times-reduced number of plants of "special significance" will include almost all the mammoths in our industry. The 400 vacancies on the list of such plants will be enough to accommodate these mammoths. The distribution schemes, which have been quite distinctly restricted, will certainly be maintained to a sufficient degree to ensure "strategic" resources for those "strategic" plants and whatever they need for their own expansion. To this end it is enough for the legislation concerning the second stage of the economic reform not to cancel the plan for developing the base of raw materials and energy, which had been adopted before the present 5-year plan was adopted, and not to change the investment program now in force.

Organizational measures continue to confirm these fears. We remember what noise was made around the Magat concern, which grouped together the producers of energy equipment. But now this is not enough, and we are going to have the Energetyka Polska concern. After coal mining associations were dissolved the coal industry began to set up new associations under a different name and is now organizing a mining concern called "Polish Coal" on the model of a similar structure in the steel industry. Despite denials, these "concerns" will play the role of the old ministries of energy, mining, and metallurgy. These large centralized structures of great punching power and "special importance" continue to fight by hook or by crook not for the market, but for the funds, privileges, and positions that are granted in advance. They continue to do so under the conditions in which the remaining sectors of the economy are deprived of any sort of punching power. And all this under the eyes of the anti-monopoly law!

Nothing has been clarified to the very end, and this vagueness does not create any good tidings. The issue is serious and dangerous enough to warrant a clear and unequivocal decision that all the measures to improve the economy primarily apply to the heaviest of industries, precisely because of their special importance!

The point in this connection is that which at one time was a doctrine and later on an error, became good business for, primarily, the managements of the heaviest of industries, for the associated central and local administrative and political bodies, and, in a different way and to a different extent, for the workers in these industries. This good business is still an overriding feature. Perhaps there is no way to root it out, but nevertheless we must be clearly aware of it and must not present it as something advantageous to all our people, because the exactly the reverse is true.

We continue to painfully reject various myths and to swallow many bitter truths. Even the official policy of full employment now makes it possible for not so full employment to exist, and the mass media can now freely use the term of "unemployment." That is why we should be able to imagine without any feelings of horror that the large smelting ovens are dead, that coal mines have been flooded, and that unproductive shipyards have been cut up into iron scrap. This is more difficult to do—not only because of past associations—than to eliminate the condemned plants, whose equipment may be taken over by other plants, but it will have to be done in the end.

It is utopic and even fraudulent to think that restructuring can be carried out by promoting more intensively the sectors and technologies that are economical, modern, and manageable as to change their proportions vis-a-vis the heavy industry, which is to retain its old position and to develop at a slower rate. To do this under the present conditions we would have to muster unimaginable resources, which we do not and will never possess. It is also naive to think that turning even a larger part of our economy into the market economy will enable agriculture, the private sector, genuine cooperatives, foreign firms, all kinds of joint companies, and the more efficient state and communal enterprises to produce sufficient funds for the upkeep of the heavy industry. This is impossible not only because such funds will never be sufficient, but because the heavy industry, still exempt from the rules of the market game, will continue to look mainly after itself and will give little to the remaining sectors of the economy. What is worse, it will have enough money to buy from them whatever it needs and this at its own inflated prices. [passage omitted]

The point is not to now eliminate just any "banner plant," regardless of what banner flies over it. Besides, the economy needs coal, steel, and energy in certain quantities and at certain prices. This means that we need heavy industry, which can be as profitable as any other industry if the price is right. If heavy industry adopted tolerably consistent rules of the market (it does not have to do this in blitz tempo), perhaps immediate prosperity would not follow immediately, but we would be able quickly and exceptionally cheaply (mainly because of wages) to liberate the economy from its most dangerous sickness that cannot be cured except by amputation. We have already agreed that certain interests must suffer as a result of reform, but the point is to establish whose interests must suffer.

Central Committee Plenum to Meet 25 Nov

LD172213 Warsaw PAP in English
1932 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 17: The PUWP CC Political Bureau today examined the proposals of immediate and long-range actions aimed at breaking an impasse and serving a major increase in housing construction.

The Political Bureau assessed the implementation of its own recommendations regarding elimination of symptoms of economic ills.

The Political Bureau decided that the 6th Plenum of the PUWP CC will be held in two parts. The first part of the debates will be held on Nov. 15, the second—in the first half of December, this year.

Party, State Leaders Attend Public Meetings

LD171233 Warsaw PAP in English
0024 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 16—Political Bureau alternate member and PUWP CC Secretary Zbigniew Michalek, Deputy Prime Minister Jozef Koziol, and Minister for Agriculture, Forestry and FooD Economy Stanislaw Zieba met today with residents of the Witonia rural district, Plock voivodship, to discuss the situation in agriculture and prospects for its development.

Replying to the queries by the meeting participants, Deputy Prime Minister Jozef Koziol said that the fears that conditions of development of agriculture might deteriorate due to the radicalization of the reform and introduction of the so-called equilibrium prices were unjustified. He reassured farmers that compensations would be made in the agricultural sector for the effects of price rises, according to the rules of profitability and balancing the incomes of farming and non-farming population.

Also today, PUWP CC Political Bureau alternate member and Voivodship Committee First Secretary Janusz Kubasiewicz met with high school graduation classes at a Warsaw youth club. The young people voiced their interest whether party affiliation would remain decisive in holding offices. Questions were also asked about the situation of top-listed university graduates. On his part, Kubasiewicz said that it was hard to price the social value of work, and hence it would take still some time before those things are regulated.

PUWP CC secretary and Political Bureau member Marian Wozniak attended today an open party meeting at the construction company in Garwolin, near Warsaw, where he answered numerous questions, dealing chiefly with the coming referendum. We do not want, said Wozniak, the citizen to chose a definite variant in the referendum, but we want to know whether he approves of the more radical solution in general. And this seems to be simpler than asking about different variants, he said.

Space Research Conference Opens

LD172226 Warsaw PAP in English
2128 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 17: A two-day jubilee session of the Interkosmos, to mark the 20th anniversary of the international research programme, started here today. Scientists from 10 socialist states, participants in outer space research, including cosmonauts and representatives of international organizations dealing with outer space problems, are taking part in the session.

Wojciech Jaruzelski sent a message to participants in the session, stressing that Polish scientific and technical thought, installations designed in Polish laboratories and the first flight of the Polish cosmonaut became part of the attainments that the Interkosmos can boast. International cooperation of states in the cause of making peaceful use of outer space is particularly necessary today. This cooperation creates the ever stronger network of technical, technological, scientific and research ties. It consolidates the very much needed confidence in relations between states and peoples. All this is a humanistic alternative to a programme for militarization of outer space. The placing of lethal weapons on the circumterrestrial orbit would not only be inconsiderable but could also mean dooming our civilization to destruction.

In his speech, Scientific Secretary of the Polish Academy of Sciences Professor Zdzislaw Kaczmarek stressed that Poland's outer space research had considerably developed over the last 20 years. 500 scientists, engineers and technicians from various science institute all over Poland deal with it.

Combining efforts of 10 socialist states, the Interkosmos is an example of effective international integration on science and technology.

Orzechowski Pays Official Visit to PRC

For Chinese and Polish media reportage on Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski's visit to the PRC, including his meetings with Premier Zhao Ziyang and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, see the East Europe section of the 12 November China *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

Orzechowski Visits North Korea

For reportage on Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski's visit to North Korea, see the North Korea section of the 17 November East Asia *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

Ethiopian President Continues Official Visit

Further on Talks

AU172003 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1906 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 17/11/1987—November 17, official talks between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Mengistu Haile Mariam continued in Bucharest.

During the talks, mutual information was exchanged on the activities and concerns of the parties in the economic and social construction in the two countries.

Then, the two party and state leaders exchanged views at length on the major problems of the international political life, giving special attention to the halting of the arms race and a passage to specific and efficient disarmament measures, nuclear first of all, to safeguarding peace and life on earth. In context, the recent understanding between the Soviet Union and the U.S. regarding an accord on the removal of medium- and shorter-range missiles from Europe and Asia was welcomed. The conviction was expressed that the signing of this accord would open the path toward reaching new understandings with a view to totally removing nuclear arms from the European Continent and the world over.

Problems related to the current conflicts and states of tension in various regions of the world were approached and it was stressed that efforts should be stepped up to solve them politically, by negotiated means.

As for the situation in Africa, the support of Romania and Ethiopia was expressed with the fight of the peoples on that continent for the complete abolition of colonialism and neocolonialism, of the racial and apartheid policy, for the safeguarding and consolidation of national independence, for their free, self-reliant development on the path of economic and social progress. Solidarity was also reiterated with the Namibian people's fight, under SWAPO [South West African People's Organization] leadership, to win national independence.

During the talks, emphasis was placed on the need to eradicate underdevelopment, bridge the wide gap between the poor and the rich countries—to equitably settle the foreign debt problems, which are an ever heavier burden for the developing countries, included—to build a new international economic order grounded on full equality in interstate relations, which should favour the faster progress of all countries, of those lagging behind in the first place.

It was assessed that the small and medium-sized countries, the developing and non-aligned countries, which make up the great majority of mankind, played a particular role in the settlement of the major problems confronting mankind as they are directly interested in a policy of peace and broad cooperation.

The talks pass in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

Addis Ababa Report

LD172045 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 17 Nov 87

[text] Comrade President Mengistu and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu yesterday held their second round of talks at the Romanian palace. During the talks, the two leaders discussed the ways and means of further developing and strengthening the relations between the two countries.

Attended by high-level delegations of the two countries, the meeting stressed with satisfaction that the relations between Ethiopia and Romania are based on full equality and mutual respect and noted the importance of developing these relations for mutual benefit.

The two leaders agreed that much attention should be given throughout the world to the efforts directed towards eliminating a nuclear war through disarmament and by stopping the arms race.

Earlier at a banquet given in his honor by the Romanian leader, Comrade President Mengistu lauded the assistance and solidarity given by the party, government, and people of Romania to the Ethiopian revolution. Comrade President Mengistu expressed gratitude on behalf of the Ethiopian people, the WPE [Workers Party of Ethiopia] and the PDRE [People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia].

Visit to Urban Units

AU171910 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1836 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 17/11/1987—On 17 November, Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the CC of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, president of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, and the officials accompanying him, visited social and urban units and quarters in Bucharest.

The guest was accompanied by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

The visit started at the recently-commissioned Pipera Piata Unirii 2 underground line. In Cringasi residential district they looked at the complex development of the Dimbovita River and lake as well as at the recreational facilities in the zone. Then they visited the "Socialist Victory Boulevard" as well as other highlights.

The same day the president of Ethiopia visited the Fundulea Research Institute for Cereals and Technical Plants. On his arrival the guest was welcomed by Tiberiu Muresan, president of the Academy of Agricultural and Silvicultural Sciences, who presented the preoccupations of the local researchers in point of achieving and generalizing to production [as received] certain strains and hybrids of cereals, technical crop and fodder with a great biological value and a high productive potential.

The Ethiopian head of state appreciated the activity carried out by the researchers and all the working people at that institute, the high standard of the laboratories and expressed the wish to develop the collaboration between the Fundulea Research Institute for Cereals and Technical Plants and similar institutes in Ethiopia.

Ceausescu Sends Message to Angolan Leader

AU171509 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Nov 87 p 6

[Message from Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and Romanian president to Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola—Party of Labor and president of the People's Republic of Angola, on the occasion of the National Day of Angola]

[Text] To Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola—Party of Labor and president of the People's Republic of Angola, Luanda,

I take particular pleasure in conveying to you warm greetings on the 12th anniversary of state independence—the National Day of the People's Republic of Angola.

I express my belief that, on the basis of the agreements and understandings we jointly reached during our meetings in Bucharest and in Luanda, the relations of close cooperation established between our parties and countries will continue to develop and expand in the future, for the benefit of our peoples and in the interest of the cause of peace, understanding, and cooperation throughout the world.

I wish you good health and personal happiness and peace, progress, and prosperity to the friendly Angolan people.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania.

Ceausescu Greets Jordan's King on Birthday

AU182034 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 14 Nov 87 p 5

[Birthday message from Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu to King Husayn I of Jordan]

[Text] To His Majesty Husayn ibn Talal, King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan,

On the occasion of your birthday, I take particular pleasure in conveying to you warm greetings and best wishes for health, long life, and personal happiness.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania.

Yugoslavia To Request Rescheduling of Debts

LD172037 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1945 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, November 17 (TANJUG)—Yugoslavia will ask its creditors to enable it to repay its debts under the same conditions as most debtor countries, Yugoslav Government member Oskar Kovac announced at a news conference for foreign journalists in Belgrade today.

The news conference was devoted to the Yugoslav Government's Anti-Inflation Program, adopted on Saturday by the assembly of Yugoslavia.

Kovac pointed out that Yugoslavia is one of the few debtors which, till last July, regularly met all its obligations to foreign creditors. He said that if the payments continued at the same rate, next year, around 50 percent of the country's foreign earnings would be set aside for meeting financial obligations, instead of the maximum 25 percent in the world. This would deepen the economic crisis and increase the three-digit inflation.

Kovac announced that Yugoslavia would propose a refinancing of the debt principal, refinanced in 1983, and delaying of principal due in 1989 and 1990 to its 16 creditors.

Kovac announced that, in addition to refinancing the debt, a proposal would be made to commercial banks to grant Yugoslavia a certain amount of new loans. He said it was possible that part of the debt could be converted into dinars, to be invested in joint ventures or the issue of bonds.

Speaking about initial reactions to the Yugoslav program, Kovac said that commercial banks have already assessed it as objective and well argumented, and suggested early negotiations with the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Kovac underlined that the IMF does not require Yugoslavia to introduce standby arrangements but that representatives of creditor countries and commercial banks feel that standby arrangements would be more favourable to them.

Kovac explained this morning's 24.6-percent devaluation of the national currency by the adjustment of the rate of the dinar to the level of prices, the condition for Yugoslav exporters to remain competitive. He announced that the rate of the Yugoslav currency would follow prices also in the future.

Yugoslav Vice-Premier Janez Zemljaric said the measures would serve to remove the disparity between the prices of raw materials and energy on the one hand, and the prices of finished products on the other. The disparity has been in evidence in Yugoslavia for an entire decade, and so far the problem has been dealt with only partially, he said. The latest measures have eliminated between 70 and 80 per cent of the disparities, he said.

Asked what would happen if the proposed measures did not produce the desired results, Zemljaric said that the government would have to explain the reasons for the failure and would probably bear the appropriate consequence.

Measures Not 'Real Solution'

LD171433 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1140 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Nov (TANJUG)—Judging by initial reactions from leading Yugoslav economists, the latest FEC measures are not "a real solution for effectively emerging from the existing economic crisis." In fact, our distinguished scientists believe that this time, too, the voice of the experts has been heard little, if at all. Instead, they claim, the perception of experts within the federal government has prevailed almost exclusively. It would have been better, (?the economists believe) if, in putting together the latest package, proposals from the representatives of Slovenia and some other republics, provinces, and individual professional people had been taken into account.

The open dissatisfaction of economists with the latest FEC measures for emerging from the profound economic crisis, and primarily for reducing the long-standing galloping inflation, can be understood to a certain extent but not accepted completely. After all, it is worth recalling that only a few days ago one well-known domestic economist publicly advocated, as the most effective medicine against inflation, measures which (?to a large extent) are compatible with those (?actually) taken. In other words, this is a matter of freezing prices, correcting disparities for individual strategically important products, fully or [word indistinct] controlling the growth in personal incomes and the funds for general consumption, and the one-time devaluation of the dinar.

Now that precisely such measures have been taken, accompanied by all the reservations and disagreement among individuals, and even of the representative body of all a republic, all the dissention should nevertheless be forgotten. There should be concentration on one thing: the joint, consistent, and persistent performance of all the obligations contained in the adopted program. Unless the economic climate is revitalized in practice, this time too the anti-inflation package will be yet another "vale of tears." The way ahead after such a failure would have far-reaching economic, but also most probably dangerous, political consequences. In such an atmosphere, all the arguments for continued patience and the search for a democratic way to resolve the difficult economic and political crises would certainly be exhausted.

Officials Reactions Vary on Program

LD171555 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1347 GMT 17 Nov 87

["Yugoslav Anti-Inflation Programme—From Optimism to Skepticism (daily feature) by Vladimir Gajic"—TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, Nov 17 (TANJUG)—First reactions to the Yugoslav government's anti-inflation programme, approved by the Federal Assembly on Saturday, November 14, are following a predictable scenario, ranging from optimism to scepticism.

Prime Minister Branko Mikulic, for instance, claims that "there are very realistic social and material conditions for the success (of the programme)." Speaking in a factory yesterday, he said he hoped that foreign creditors would show understanding in the forthcoming talks on rescheduling Yugoslavia's 19-billion-dollar debt.

Analysts also believe that the creditors would show understanding because they know there is nothing they can do about it, because Yugoslavia simply cannot bear the burden of almost 46 percent of its foreign currency revenues being allocated for debt servicing.

"In Rescheduling the foreign debt, we must obtain the position recognized to others, that is, to deal with our problems through economic development," Finance Minister Svetozar Rikanovic said.

A different matter, however, is under which terms the debt will be rescheduled. Rikanovic is optimistic in this regard: "When we meet with IMF officials in December, we will acquaint them with the anti-inflation programme. The Yugoslav side will go to the talks much better prepared because it has a clear programme."

Foreign Trade Minister Nenad Krekic said that the programme and the government interventionist measures (a six-month price freeze, partial limitation of salaries and devaluation of the national currency with simultaneous removal of disparities in the prices of fuel, electricity, food and transport services) were not adopted under pressure from international financial institutions.

Prime Minister Mikulic especially underlines that the government programme is to help reduce the participation of general and collective spending in national income from the current 36 per cent to 30 per cent in the next three years and thus eliminate one of the main generators of inflation. The prime minister says that the exemption of salaries in the sectors of material production, science, research and development from the partial restriction of salaries—in contrast to those in state and political institutions—was prompted by the need to boost motivation for a more productive and better-quality performance, especially with respect to exports.

Government officials also stress that the latest measures also remove demand and costs inflation, as well as psychologically-fueled inflation, but warn that the systemic and structural causes still remain. They hope, however that the forthcoming six-month price-freeze will help boost accumulation funds and that changes in the country's constitution will be completed by then, which should, in turn, eliminate those two structural generators of Yugoslavia's hyper-inflation which exceeded 135 per cent in October, threatening to reach 200 percent at the end of the year.

The prime minister's office points to the significance of a considerably more restrictive credit and monetary policy, as well as to the fact that, after several decades, citizens and economic enterprises will finally receive real positive interest rates on all their deposits. Finance Minister Rikanovic described this as a "historic moment for our economy and the start of the struggle for the stability of the dinar."

Sceptics among economists, among others things, point to a curious paradox, which was in evidence in voting on the anti-inflation programme in the Federal Assembly. On that occasion, the government won more than overwhelming support: 179 votes for, 42 against and nine abstentions.

Regional divisions, however, mean much more than a simple warning, since the programme was met with nearly undivided opposition of parliament members from Yugoslavia's most developed republics—Slovenia and Croatia.

This raises the question of why the programme had divided the country into its "north" and "south," which must be a cause for concern.

The government programme was seriously criticized in public debate also in other parts of the country—two republics and a province (Macedonia, Montenegro and Kosovo)—whose economies are facing great difficulties.

The answer to the above question lies probably in another: "How can an economy, which has lived for years without its own accumulation and competition, be expected to accept the market conditions of economic activity." Such an economy would certainly find a respite more suitable, hoping that in the meantime it will gain better performances for a more painless start once the market game and the implementation of genuine economic criteria have begun. At present, it would probably experience the market as someone who had been ordered to walk on hands instead of feet.

In the long run, the strategic question now is probably not the quality of the programme, but rather whether it will be followed by radical economic reforms. However, this question is not within the jurisdiction of the government alone.

Price Increases Announced for Medicines

LD171423 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1235 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 17 Nov (TANJUG)—As announced today at a session of the City Committee for Health, according to the new price lists, medicines have gone up by 42 percent across the board. The difficult material situation in health will, therefore, deteriorate further. In addition, there will be problems [word indistinct] pharmacists will be closed for a certain time for taking stock of a large number of items, but the city committee has promised that rotas will be published on time. [passage omitted]

First Private Paper to Be Launched in 1988

LD171340 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1216 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, Nov 17 (TANJUG)—Yugoslavia's first private paper may appear at news stands throughout the country already in February next year. The Yugoslav small-scale *Economy Guide*, to be started at Pancevo near Belgrade, has already won approval from responsible authorities who said that the paper would be useful for both the small- and big-scale businesses.

The founder and editor-in-chief of the guide, Djordje Zojkic, said the first issue will be printed in 100,000 copies because his consultations with businessmen throughout the country showed great interest in such a paper.

Yugoslavia's small-scale economy is being offered a big development opportunity. Official estimates put the number of job openings in this sector at about two million and say that this would contribute to faster overcoming of the current economic crisis. Employment in the small-scale businesses now stands at one million. The majority of well-organized small firms make machine and other parts in small series for big enterprises in the social sector. Some of them also receive orders from foreign firms.

The first Yugoslav congress on development opportunities of the small-scale economy was held at Belgrade's Sava Centre a week ago, while a party meeting on the same subject took place in Celje last month.

The next move is now expected from those in charge of drawing up constitutional amendments and new legislation aimed at formally creating more room for the development of the private sector in the small-scale economy, without fearing that this would endanger Yugoslavia's socialist system. Small-scale businessmen demand taxes commensurate to their incomes, less administration and market operation.

Industrial Workers Strike for Higher Pay

Skopje Steel Workers

AU171341 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] Skopje—The workers of the Skopje Steel Works stopped working today. Most of the first shift workers have left the complex of the combine and set off for the Macedonian Assembly building. According to TANJUG, the workers of the steel works are expressing their discontent with their personal incomes.

Over 2,000 Demonstrate

LD171926 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1636 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] Skopje, 17 Nov (TANJUG)—Early this morning, workers at the Skopje Iron and Steel Works stopped work on the first shift. The cause of this action was a reduced personal income for October, instead of the expected increase. At a workers' meeting held at the iron and steel works, the works' general director, Minco Jordanovski, explained to the workers that the value of remuneration units for last month will be reduced because of the difficult situation in which this work organization finds itself. The average personal income in this collective is barely more than 80,000 dinars. However, the workers did not accept the director's explanation, and the whole shift of more than 2,000 workers made their way to the Macedonian Assembly, where they expressed their complaints over their low personal incomes.

For more than 2 hours, representatives of the sociopolitical structures of the republic and the city made fruitless attempts to establish a dialogue with the workers, or rather with a group of the workers' representatives, in the assembly building. However, the workers stubbornly demanded that the discussion be held in front of the Assembly building and that all those present should participate in it. Gligorije Gogovski, president of the Macedonian Executive Council, and other republican high leaders tried to address the workers, but every attempt to get the workers to agree to a group of them entering the assembly building was refused.

In the meantime, loudspeakers were being installed in the area in front of the assembly building. The workers chanted "Stavrev, Stavrev," to express their wish that the president of the Macedonian Presidency address them.

After hearing news of this, the Macedonian LC Central Committee Presidium cut its session short, and we learned that urgent sessions are under way of the Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the SR of Macedonia.

Jakov Lazaroski, president of the Macedonian LC Central Committee Presidium, in discussions with the workers of the Skopje Iron and Steel Works considered their dissatisfaction justified and proposed that the republican executive council should immediately, in consulation with the FEC and within the framework of legal measures, consider the workers' demand that their personal incomes be increased. The workers council of the Skopje Iron and Steel Works and mines will hold an extraordinary session to consider the issues raised at this meeting. Thus ended the 6-hour talks by iron and steel workers in the Macedonian assembly.

Around 15 workers of the iron and steel works on the Macedonian assembly rostrum emphasized, above all, the need for an increase in personal incomes in their collective, which employs some 13,000 people. Their demand was for a 50-100 percent increase in their current personal incomes, which average a total of 128,000 dinars. The workers also raised the wider problems of the position of the Skopje Iron and Steel Works, and of the iron and steel industry in general, demanding that disparities be removed and that the Skopje Iron and Steel Works' smelting plant should resume work.

Ilija Filipovski, vice president of the Macedonian Executive Council, informed the participants in this meeting that analyses show that personal incomes in this, the largest work collective in Macedonia, can be increased by a maximum of 42 percent.

More Workers Protest

LD171932 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] Despite heavy rain, the first and second-shift workers at the Skopje Iron and Steel Works, who have been protesting in front of the Macedonian Assembly building to demand higher personal incomes, have been joined by the third-shift workers to await the results of the talks. Marija Damjanovska reports from Skopje:

Talks with city and republican officials have ended with a call to find more funds to finance an increase in the personal incomes of workers at the Skopje Iron and Steel Works. Following this, an emergency session of the republic's Executive Council was convened. The session was expected to last for an hour, but, in fact, finished a few minutes ago because the Executive Council was not in a position to arrive at a decision independently, as this would mean violating the social contract and the regulations in the FEC's latest packet of measures.

However, in a prompt response to the tense atmosphere among 13,000 Skopje workers, the republic's executive council has decided, after consultations with the FEC, to empower the Skopje Iron and Steel Works workers' council to pass a decision to increase personal incomes by 100 percent, but exclusively for workers in production and for a section of low-paid workers.

As we report this, representatives of the republican Executive Council, in a very heated atmosphere, are informing the protesting workers of the decision. We, therefore, are unable to tell you whether it has been accepted or not.

Talks Ends Work Stoppage

LD172021 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1913 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Excerpt] Skopje, 17 Nov (TANJUG)—The workers of the Skopje Iron and Steel Works, who this morning stopped working in the first and later in the second shift and spent 8 hours in the Macedonian Assembly in talks with the republic's top officials, this evening returned to the plant's grounds. A session of the Skopje Iron and Steel Works Workers' Council is expected to be held later this evening. [passage omitted]

Council Issues Decision

LD180005 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2255 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] Skopje, 17 Nov (TANJUG)—Workers on the third shift at Skopje iron and steel factory this evening are back at their machines.

Dissatisfied with the decision of the Central Workers Council on the freezing of personal incomes, about 3,000 workers on the first and second shifts in this collective today in front of the Macedonian assembly building, called for talks with the Republic's political leadership. They accepted, however, the conclusions of the Republican Executive Council stating that personal incomes of production workers in this collective should increase beginning tomorrow to the level of the average monthly earnings of Yugoslav iron and steel workers.

This evening an extraordinary session of the Central Workers Council was also held at which the recommendations of the Republican Executive Council were confirmed, whereby the planned value of the remuneration point of workers in direct production increases tomorrow by 50 percent. For the most threatened category of workers, whose income is below 70,000 dinars, the value of the work point may be increased by up to 100 percent, this evening's session of the workers council decided.

1,000 Alumina Workers Gather

LD181053 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0922 GMT 18 Nov 87

[Text] Skopje, 18 Nov (TANJUG)—Over 1,000 workers of the Alumina work organization in Skopje gathered just after 0900 today in front of the Macedonian Assembly building, where workers of the Skopje Iron and Steel Works spent some 8 hours yesterday.

The reason the Alumina workers came to the Macedonian Assembly is the low level of personal incomes in this collective, which has fallen into an unfavorable financial situation so that some of its basic organizations of associated labor are threatened by bankruptcy.

Employees in the work communities of the Skopje Iron and Steel Works, dissatisfied with yesterday's decision by the Macedonian Executive Council that only the personal incomes of workers in direct production should be increased, stopped work this morning.

Employees Receive Pay Hike

LD181345 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1252 GMT 18 Nov 87

[Text] Skopje, 18 Nov (TANJUG)—The Alumina workers in Skopje returned to work following 2 and 1/2 hour talks at the Macedonian Assembly with the Skopje leadership. During a direct dialogue with the officials of Skopje City assembly and Karpos municipality, a solution was found for securing financial assistance to help Alumina's recovery and to increase personal incomes.

The workers are demanding that accountability for the existing situation be established within the work organization itself as well as in the relevant city bodies and organs. They also call for the relevant organs to secure funds for raw materials needed if Alumina is to continue production.

Personal incomes of workers in Alumina of Skopje are to increase by 71 percent.

Prilep Workers Strike

LD181049 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1013 GMT 18 Nov 87

[Text] Prilep, 18 Nov (TANJUG)—Some 1,500 workers of the Prilep Crn Bor wood processing combine went out onto the streets of Prilep this morning and made their way to the municipal assembly, where they demanded to speak to Prilep leaders. The workers are receiving a minimum guaranteed personal income (51,000 dinars in September) and have not received their October income. Workers at the combine also stopped work on 23 October.

Crn Bor has losses of nine billion dinars and is undergoing bankruptcy proceedings.

Cer Workers End Strike

AU172029 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] Ivan Stambolic, president of the Presidency of the SR of Serbia, today visited the Cer work organization of Cacak. On his arrival, he discovered that the workers were on strike. We have just received the following news from Cacak via TANJUG:

The workers of the Cer work organization of Cacak have ended their strike. They were promised that next Friday they will be paid personal incomes for October plus a difference of about 250,000 dinars per worker. The Cer work organization employs about 2,000 workers. It manufactures mainly thermo-technical equipment. According to the figures for the first 9 months, the organization incurred losses amounting to about 2 billion dinars, its first losses in the 30 years of its existence.

Varazdin Municipal Committee Expels 18

LD172340 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2045 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] Varazding, 17 Nov (TANJUG)—Following an analysis of the conclusions made by the basic LC organizations and its presidium, the Municipal LC Committee of Varazdin this evening finalized its 2-month long activity in establishing the degree of accountability for those LC members who were involved in the promissory notes affair and other irregularities in the Viko And Vartilen composite organizations of associated labor. The Municipal Committee upheld its Presidium's proposals regarding party punishments and reiterated its determination to carry out differentiation to the very end. Dieopolitical measures were pronounced on 48 LC members from Viko, Vartilen, the Municipal Assembly, and other organizations and organs. Out of this number, 18 have been expelled from the LCY. Those expelled include: Petar Rihtaric, president of the Varazdin Municipal Assembly; Dragutin Sagi, president of the Executive Council of Varazdin Assembly; Vladimir Goscec, director of Varazdin Bank; Ivan Aljak, president of Varazdin Chamber of Economy; Rudolf Molnar and Barbara Pesenic, directors of Viko and of Vartilen, respectively; Drago Maric, Bogdan Rakas, Vladimir Knok, and Jozo Maric, directors of individual Viko work organizations.

Mine Officials Issue Unsecured Notes

LD142304 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0944 GMT 13 Nov

[Text] Zenica, 13 Nov (TANJUG)—Directors of the Kakanjlignite mine, like Velika Kladusa's Agrokomerc, have also issued promissory notes without allowing debtor-creditor relations to originate. As a result, the basic public prosecutor in Kakanj has been sent charges against Hamdo Mimic, 53, chairman of the mine's management board, Mijo Petricevic, 51, and Mahmut Civic, 27, those responsible in the mine's book-keeping department, and Ali Alihodzic, 48, the chief director of the Zenica basic bank of the Sarajevo Economic bank. Since the basic public prosecutor in Kakanj is the daughter of the accused Hamdo Mimic, this case, in accordance with a decision made by the higher public prosecutor, will be conducted by the basic prosecutor's office in Zenica.

During the year, it has so far been established, promissory notes with a value of 3 billion dinars were discounted. Petricevic and Civic constructed a false workers' council decision on this and signed it instead of its chairman. Apart from the criminal act in connection with the issuing of unsecured promissory notes, they will, therefore, also be responsible for the criminal act of falsifying official documents.

Terrorist Threats over Gulf Policies

LD171458 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1355 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] Zagreb, Nov 17 (TANJUG)—"There is no terrorist nucleus in Rijeka supporting either side in the Gulf war," writes the Zagreb daily *Vjesnik* today, commenting on a threatening letter sent from this northern Adriatic seaport to several West European news agencies.

In the letter dated October 13, a hitherto unknown group calling itself the "guardians of the Islamic Revolution—Europe" threatens the Western countries with retaliation for the "imperialist invasion of the Persian Gulf." The group says it will counter any attack by planting poison gas bombs in city underground railways and raiding nuclear power plants.

Vjesnik believes that the letter was most probably mailed by a sailor from one of the many foreign ships which call at this large port. Every year some 7,000 vessels flying a multitude of national flags dock at Rijeka.

The paper considers it possible, but only as an "alternative version," that the letter was sent by a student from one of the Arab countries. Although students from Iraq, Syria, Palestine and some other Middle East countries with "heated" relations with one another study in Rijeka, they do not carry these tensions over into their mutual relations, *Vjesnik* writes.

"Europe and the whole world are aware that Yugoslavia will not tolerate any terrorist organization on its territory," the paper stresses. It recalls that Yugoslavia, its state, and even its economic missions abroad "have been the target of attacks by blind terrorist madness."

Moreover, it may be assumed that it is not in the interest of either Iraq or Iran to make Yugoslavia its base for mailing threatening letters, concludes *Vjesnik*.

Further Reportage on Ceausescu's Visit

Toast at Belgrade Dinner

AU131007 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
0854 GMT 13 Nov 87

[Report on "President Nicolae Ceausescu's Toast" at a dinner given in his honor by Lazar Mojsov, president of the Yugoslav Presidency, in Belgrade 12 November]

[Text] Belgrade, AGERPRES, 13/11/1987—Distinguished Comrade President, distinguished Comrade Mojsova, dear comrades and friends:

It is a great pleasure for me cordially to thank you in behalf of my wife and in my own behalf for the hospitality extended to us and address you, in this framework too, the Collective Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Central Committee of the League of Communists, the peoples of neighbour friendly Yugoslavia a warm salute and my best wishes.

This new visit is an expression of the traditional ties of friendship and cooperation between our countries, parties and peoples, of the common wish to further develop them. We appreciate the present stage of the Romanian-Yugoslav relations—which we consider the outcome of the efforts that both sides made over the years—and we trust it is our duty to do all we can to develop them more so that they really set an example of links between neighbouring and friendly countries, of new-type international ties set on full equality, mutual esteem and respect.

During the talks we started today we exchanged opinions and surveyed a number of problems of joint interest concerning the further development of cooperation in the economic, technical, scientific and other fields. One may say that we have already reached common conclusions on the need to strengthen collaboration and cooperation in production, on the more intense development of economic, technical-scientific, cultural and other exchanges, in keeping with the growing possibilities of our countries, with their interests of progress and welfare.

We are acquainted and follow with interest the efforts and concerns of friendly Yugoslavia's peoples to ensure their economic and social progress and to translate into fact successfully the resolutions and orientations of the Thirteenth Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. As close friends, we wholeheartedly wish you ever greater achievements in solving the complex problems of the country's socialist economic and social development, in ensuring ever higher living and civilization standards for Yugoslavia's peoples.

The Romanian people is engrossed in the implementation of the resolutions and orientations set by the Thirteenth Party Congress for the economic and social development of Romania in the current stage, for a new quality of the work and life of the entire nation. We lay a particular stress on the intense development of the national economy and the application to production of the latest achievements of science and technology, on the growth and modernization of the productive forces, a higher productivity and efficiency in all areas.

We continuously strengthen self-management and financial self-administration, consistently work for the development and consolidation of socialist—state and cooperative—property, to increase, on this basis, the national wealth and the national income, and raise the welfare and civilization standards of the people. Setting out from the fundamental principle that socialism is built with the people and for the people, we ensure the steady development and improvement of revolutionary worker democracy, the full use of the organizational framework created for the broad and direct participation of the working people, of the entire people in running all sectors of activity, the entire society.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu then said:

Under the current, particularly serious and complex international circumstances we are of the opinion that a new way of thinking and approaching peace and war questions is required which should set from the fact that a world war is unthinkable as it would turn into a nuclear catastrophe. The fundamental demand of our days is the halting of the arms race and the passage to resolute measures of disarmament, nuclear in the first place, the guaranteeing of the foremost right of individuals, of peoples to a free and dignified existence, to life and peace.

Romania has declared and firmly militates for the liquidation of the nuclear weapons. The forthcoming Soviet-American summit and the signing, on the occasion, of the accord on the liquidation of intermediate- and shorter-range missiles from Europe and Asia open the prospect for further steps in disarmament, in ceasing nuclear tests, completely liquidating nuclear weapons from all over the world. All countries, primarily those in Europe where most of the nuclear weaponry is deployed, ought to cooperate as closely as possible on that line for the removal of all nuclear weapons from all European states, and take action for the elimination of nuclear arms the world over.

At the same time steps should be taken to substantially cut conventional weapons as well as troops and military spending. Romania took concrete action when it decided as far back as in 1986—in a referendum in which virtually all people took part—to unilaterally cut its arms, troops and military spending.

We also take the view that everything possible should be done to come to proper agreements at the Vienna conference that should pave the way for a Europe united in the diversity of social systems, a Europe of peace, understanding and the free development of all nations.

Our country takes consistent action for the strengthening of cooperation and understanding in the Balkans, for this region to become a zone of peace and productive cooperation, free of nuclear and chemical weapons and of foreign troops and military bases. We rate as highly important Yugoslavia's proposal that the foreign ministers of the Balkan countries meet next February, and Romania and Greece's proposal for a meeting of the Balkan heads of state and government.

Furthermore, Romania backs the efforts for the creation of nuclear-free zones in northern and central Europe, in the Mediterranean and other parts of the world. Moreover, efforts and actions should be intensified for the settlement of all conflicts and disputes between stats only by political way, by negotiations. More particularly, efforts should be stepped up for the achievement of a comprehensive, just and durable peace in the Middle East through UN-sponsored international conference that all parties interested should attend, including the PLO and Israel. In this spirit we call for an undelayed compliance with the UN resolution on the cessation of the Iran-Iraq war and the political, negotiated settlement of the problems between the two countries.

We are concerned over the dangerous situation in the gulf area and urge to the withdrawal of all foreign battleships from the Gulf, to ensure free navigation in the region and on all world seas and oceans.

Efforts ought to be intensified to find a global solution to the underdevelopment issues—including the developing countries' foreign debt issue—to establish a new economic order, relying upon equality and equity, that should favour the faster progress of all countries, especially of the lagging ones, ensure harmonious world development and economic stability.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu then showed:

We consider that the fair and durable settlement of the complex issues of our epoch must ensure the direct participation, on a fully equal footing, of all states, irrespective of size or social system. More particularly, the active participation must be ensured of the small and medium-sized countries, of the developing and non-aligned countries, that make up the majority of the world's states and are vitally interested in a policy of collaboration, independence and peace.

As far as Romania is concerned, it is resolved to further collaborate closely with the socialist countries, with all peace- and progress-loving forces in order to help a constructive settlement of the major issues of today's world, the cause of disarmament, the firm affirmation of the policy of detente, collaboration and peace.

Trusting that the visit and talks will account for yet another contribution to the consolidation of the Romanian-Yugoslav friendship and collaboration, I wish to toast:

— The prosperity and happiness of friendly Yugoslavia's peoples;

— The Romanian-Yugoslav friendship and collaboration;

— Your health, Comrade President and Comrade Mojsov;

— The health of you all.

Danube Project Discussed

LD132344 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2145 GMT 13 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, Nov 13 (TANJUG)—During its second day in Belgrade, the Romanian state-party delegation had several talks on bilateral cooperation and relations, as well as on relations in the Balkans.

Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and President of the Presidency of Serbia Ivan Stambolic discussed the joint use and protection of the River Danube and the hydro-power plant "Djerdap," in accordance with the previously concluded bilateral agreements.

Yugoslav Foreign Minister Raif Dizdarevic and his Romanian counterpart Ioan Totu focused on a Balkan ministerial meeting (?scheduled) for early next year in Belgrade.

Deputy Romanian Prime Minister Gheorghe Oprea and Yugoslav Foreign Trade Secretary Nenad Krekic concluded in their talks that the bilateral trade should be significantly increased in the future, they also discussed long-term cooperation in several economic fields.

Meeting With Mikulic

LD131915 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1603 GMT 13 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Nov (TANJUG)—Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania and RCP general secretary, had talks in Belgrade today with FEC President Branko Mikulic. Views were exchanged on bilateral cooperation, international economic relations, and on questions concerning the internal development of the two countries.

Ceausescu and Mikulic noted that bilateral cooperation between Yugoslavia and Romania is successfully developing. The commodities' exchange is on the whole good, but it is necessary to exert additional efforts in order to achieve the planned volume. It should be raised to an even higher level in the coming years. The two sides pointed out with satisfaction successful cooperation in various spheres, above all in the aircraft industry and the construction of energy installations. Taking advantage of positive experiences in this cooperation it is necessary to develop its higher forms, especially joint investments and the joint development of economic projects.

The Romanian president and the FEC president spoke about a possible joint involvement on third markets, especially in developing countries. They drew attention to the considerable existing prospects for cooperation in the sphere of chemistry, machine-building, electronics, and others. There was also a discussion on a need to achieve better cooperation in the protection of the environment. It was particularly stressed that open questions and problems on cooperation should be simply resolved in keeping with friendly goodneighborly relations which existed between the two neighboring countries.

Mukulic and Ceausescu also talked about resolving the debt problem facing the majority of undeveloped countries. They agreed on a vital need to realize a dialogue between debtors and creditors, in order to create conditions for the repayment of debts in keeping with the economic development and the realistic possibilities of the countries with debt.

The talks were attended on the Romanian side by Elena Ceausescu, first deputy premier of the Romanian Government and member of the RCP Politburo; Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister and member of the RCP Politburo; and Romanian Foreign Minister Ioan Totu.

And on the Yugoslav side by Nenad Krekic and Ibrahim Tabakovic, members of the FEC.

Mojsov Toast at Dinner

AU171214 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 Nov 87 pp 1, 3

[Report on "Toast by Comrade Lazar Mojsov," president of the Yugoslav Presidency, at dinner given by him in honor of Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, in Belgrade on 12 November]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade President, esteemed Comrade Elena Ceausescu, dear friends: I have the particularly pleasant mission of greeting you once again in Yugoslavia and expressing the wish, on behalf of the SFRY Presidency, that you feel well in our country.

Comrade President, this is yet another very characteristic series of open and friendly dialogues with you that have become not only a tradition, but also a useful practice to which we attach particular importance. This way of working was established through the years. It benefited from identical nature of our opinions on the world. We have always been inspired by the desire to identify prospects for which—as neighbors—we have favorable conditions and vital interests in developing multifaceted relations and cooperation.

The very principles on which our cooperation is based, that is, mutual respect, understanding, and a useful exchange of views on all issues of common interest, make us think of the frequent and fruitful meetings between President Tito and you, Comrade President, on which Yugoslav-Romanian relations are based and which have been reconfirmed by us year after year. Following up this work, we continue the tradition of friendship and cooperation in the same spirit, which, in fact, is in keeping with the requirements of the future.

At the end of the year—and this is the time when, almost according to tradition, our meetings take place—we take stock, identify new opportunities, and examine what has been achieved. Our wish is that, on the basis of the conclusions connected to what we have or could have achieved at a bilateral level this year, we seek the most correct ways and means to ensure even more fruitful cooperation next year.

We agree and we know that no effort is too great to preserve and develop positive relations. In addition, no problem is too complicated to be overcome through joint efforts. The common desire is an essential condition for further promoting these positive relations and cooperation on the basis of good neighborliness.

We are facing fresh prospects for developing economic cooperation. It is necessary to preserve a common sense of purpose in this field, to recognize objective opportunities and even some existing limitations, and, in practice, to continue to apply our continuously greater desire to identify new forms of cooperation. As a matter of fact, as developing countries we must rely on our own potential and possibilities and on the fact that we complement one another as pillars of economic progress and in improving the quality of our cooperation on stable and long-term bases.

And this is not all. The quality of cooperation is not permanent. It is not achieved once and for all. The assessment of new prospects is subject to the test of the time we live in. I am also thinking of all the other forms of cooperation in the area of technology, culture, information, and cooperation in the border area where positive results can surely be further improved.

After dealing with other aspects of priority importance in relations and cooperation between the two neighboring and friendly countries, the speaker said:

In you, Comrade President, we always find a stimulating partner in our talks in all matters concerning us so logically and vitally as neighbors, as countries linked by fate in the same area, and as European countries and parts of the world.

Experience has taught us that only good neighborliness and friendship in this common area can ensure peace and progress. You are familiar with the fact that Yugoslavia has included this historic message in its policy toward its neighbors. As its friend, you also know how consistently and seriously we want to apply this.

The time when the Balkans represented a background swept by stormy winds belongs to the past.

All those circles in the world who appeal to the specters of the past are still fascinated by the vain illusion that the relentless progress of history can still be stopped or reversed. Nothing is more vital for this constantly sensitive and vulnerable area—in which various interests and foreign influences have confronted each other throughout history—than the realization that the only commonly acceptable and viable alternative is broad and diverse cooperation on the basis of equal rights. This is the type of cooperation actually demanded by the spirit and the letter of the Helsinki Final Act, and it must be applied directly in relations among all Balkan countries. Talking about this, I also want to express the hope that the coming ministerial meeting of the Balkan countries will give a new push to the policy of good neighborliness and friendly cooperation in the interests of the peoples in this area and of peace, and that it will open up prospects for numerous other initiatives aimed at promoting comprehensive cooperation in the Balkans.

Neither Europe nor the Balkans, the speaker said, nor any other region or continent in the world are oases in which peace, security, and progress can be confined within terrestrial or maritime borders. The world has become so interdependent and the processes in it condition each other to such an extent that these aims cannot be achieved by themselves and irrespective of each other. Therefore, this era of ours, which marks the advent of the 21st century, requires more than ever before that every one, irrespective of size, power, option, and position in international relations should participate in this process and influence his own destiny and, together with the others, our common destiny.

Today—and please permit me to compare this period with the time of the last Yugoslav-Romanian meeting at summit level—there are many more reasons for hope and confidence in more favorable prospects. There is less tension and greater determination, I should say, so that problems can be dealt with in a constructive way and that dialogue and understandings may be used to solve problems in international relations. It seems that the present-day world finally realizes the requirement stressed by the nonaligned countries—which were inspired by the UN Charter and principles from the very beginning—for longer than a quarter of century, that is, at a time when, objectively, neither military arsenals were so destructive nor the various crisis so serious. We do not speak only about the clear-sightedness of such a policy, but also about the fact that it is more and more clearly understood that all of us—large or small, participants or nonparticipants in blocs—must enter this new era of negotiations and cooperation.

An undeniable contribution to this is the understanding arrived at and the imminent conclusion of an agreement on medium- and shorter-range missiles between the great powers. It goes without saying that in the wake of this historic act other actions that will bring about a global decrease in all other stockpiles of nuclear weapons will be of even greater importance.

No kind of optimism can be complete and definitive unless a similar atmosphere prevails at an international economic level and unless the dramatic deterioration of the situation of the developing countries and, I should say, the agony of many of them, is not stopped.

If the world continues to develop along the same road, the problem of development is rapidly and relentlessly approaching a critical point. The consequences of surmounting this point are difficult to imagine and even more difficult to foresee. Therefore, we cannot continue along the road of expectations, robbing, and impoverishing the developing countries, but only along a new, two-way road. To overcome the crisis, jointly and through cooperation, the North and the South must seek acceptable solutions to benefit progress in general.

All this demonstrates how large the fields of our cooperation are as two developing and neighboring countries that have opted for peace, cooperation, and equality of rights in the world. The differing international position and the specifics of our socialist construction have never hampered our understanding and cooperation. This is why we deeply believe in the prospects for an even more fruitful Romanian-Yugoslav cooperation.

I want to toast your health, Comrade President;

The health of Comrade Elena Ceausescu and of all your aides;

The happiness and prosperity of the people of the Socialist Republic of Romania; and

Our relations of friendship and good neighborliness! [applause]

Talks With Krunic

LD132140 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1715 GMT 13 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Nov (TANJUG)—Bosko Krunic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, had talks today with Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, who is staying in our country at the invitation of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Participating in the talks on the LCY side were Marko Orlandic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and Bora Benkov, ambassador of the SFRY in the Socialist Republic of Romania. And on the Romanian Communist Party side, Elena Ceausescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee; Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and first deputy Premier; Ioan Totu, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania; and Dumitru Popa, ambassador of the SR of Romania in the SFRY.

Krunic and Ceausescu assessed positively Yugoslav-Romanian relations and cooperation between the LCY and the RCP. It was stressed here that the visit during the summer of Bosko Krunic to the SR of Romania and the talks between the two leaders which were conducted on that occasion, have had an impact on the development of cooperation between the two parties and countries.

It was stated that the political meetings between representatives of the two parties are facilitating better mutual acquaintance and making it easier to find ways of solving successfully and in the interests of the two sides, individual current problems whcih arise from time to time in individual areas of mutual relations. Joint interest was expressed in enriching and intensifying interparty relations, starting from the assessment that this makes a vital contribution to the overall development of good-neighborly cooperation and the traditional friendship between our peoples.

Bosko Krunic briefed Ceausescu on the most topical ideopolitical developments in our society and the activities of the LCY in realizing the leading ideopolitical role. In addition to this he placed particular stress on the efforts which the working class and working people are exerting in order to overcome the present economic difficulties. He also spoke in more detail about the activities of subjective forces in the development of the political and economic system of the country.

Nicolae Ceausescu spoke about the results which the SR of Romania is achieving in socialist development, and about the problems which it is facing in this connection. He stressed that the present focus is on the activity of the RCP concerning the realization of the conclusions of the 13th RCP Congress of the Romanian Communist Party, whose aim is the intensification of economic production, on the basis of the application of achievements of the scientific-technical revolution, and the development of self-management and self-financing in the overall economic system of the country.

Within the framework of the exchange of views on the topical international situation, Krunic and Ceausescu noted that significant positive tendencies and processes in the international life have recently been evident, particularly in the sphere of disarmament. This could be the beginning of an improvement of the overall international situation and the restoration of security and cooperation on an equal footing. The two sides noted to this effect that these processes should be further encouraged and promoted, particularly by strengthening the influence of the broadest peace-loving and public opinion in the world, in which the broadest involvement of all progressive, democratic, and peace-loving forces have a considerable role. Concern was also expressed about the fact that numerous hotbeds of crisis further burden the international situation, and also because there is a lack of readiness for resolving the key issues concerning the international economic relations, despite the fact that problems in this sphere fundamentally burden overall international trends.

There was also discussion on topical questions concerning the modern workers' and other progressive movements. The two sides noted that the principles of equality and full mutual respect have been increasingly adhered to in relations among the communist parties and in general among the workers' and other progressive parties and movements. Within this context Krunic and Ceausescu assessed as positive the informal meeting of communist and other workers' and progressive parties, and movements, recently held in Moscow on the occasion of the 70th Great October Socialist Revolution anniversary, at which a broad exchange of views in a democratic form was carried out on the most topical present-day questions, the struggle for peace, development, and international cooperation on an equal footing.

Bosko Krunic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, hosted a luncheon after the talks in honor of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, and the Romanian delegation.

Ceausescu, Krunic Toasts at Luncheon

AU132029 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
1933 GMT 13 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, AGERPRES, 13/11/1987—In honour of Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and Romania's president, and Elena Ceausescu, Bosko Krunic, president of the Presidium of the CC of the LCY, gave a luncheon on November 13, attended by the officials accompanying the Romanian party and state leader on his visit to Yugoslavia, as well as by executive secretaries of the Presidium of the CC of the LCY.

During the luncheon, held in a warm, friendly atmosphere, Nicolae Ceausescu and Bosko Krunic proposed toasts when emphasis was placed upon the fruitful character of the visit, of the talks held, as well as upon the significance of the understandings covenanted for the further development of the Romanian-Yugoslav collaboration both bilaterally and internationally. The stress was laid on each Communist Party's role in the successful fulfilment of the historic mission it assumed itself before its own people to build the socialist and communist society, in accordance with each country's specific conditions.

The toasts were followed with keen interest and punctuated with applause by those present.

Krunic Toast at Luncheon

AU171514 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian
14 Nov 87 p 1

[Unattributed report on "Toast by Comrade Bosko Krunic," president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, at a luncheon given by him in honor of Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu in Belgrade on 13 November]

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Elena Ceausescu, comrades: Through this toast, permit me to add a few words to what has been said so far.

My thoughts, Comrade Bosko Krunic said, are turning to our meeting in Constanta where we also held lengthy and fruitful talks. You too, if I remember well, stressed then that these are true talks. Talks are always useful, no matter whether they are official or whether they take place within an unofficial framework. However, the most useful talks are those when people say everything they have in their soul and on their minds.

In our case, Comrade Krunic continued, the only thing that can be noted is the fact that we openly discuss everything we have to discuss. I believe that this is the fruit of our long-standing meetings—frank and very sincere talks.

During our talks today, we began discussing two new subjects. We could certainly have found other subjects to discuss had we continued our talks. I, too, am for dealing with other subjects in the future, but, in order to conclude our current talks, I believe that we have discussed enough subjects for the time being. To be more explicit, let us act in such a way that we understand each other increasingly well.

With this conviction, Comrade Bosko Krunic said, I want to raise this glass to your good health, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, and to a pleasant stay in Yugoslavia and increasingly greater results in your visit.

We wish you much good health and we continue to rejoice at your contribution to the development of our relations. (applause)

Ceausescu Toast at Luncheon

AU141447 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
0814 GMT 14 Nov 87

["Nicolae Ceausescu's Toast at the Luncheon Given by Bosco Krunic"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Belgrade, AGERPRES, 14/11/1987—We had a pleasant visit and fine talks, Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out in his toast specifying that, together with Bosko Krunic, he discussed about the finding of ways to a better development of economic and technical-scientific relations between Romania and Yugoslavia the conclusion being reached that many possibilities existed to ensure collaboration and cooperation in production apt to impart broad prospects to the Romanian-Yugoslav ties.

We discussed about the collaboration between our parties and the need that they should assume a more important role in the relations between our countries, in accordance with the role the parties play in each country. I noted with great satisfaction that you, too, have in view a growing role of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia in the political and social life and in the progress of Yugoslavia. In fact, life, facts prove that both in socialism and in capitalism the parties act for the implementation of their programmes. We, the communists, must also work for the carrying through of our programmes. Therefore, the parties must work to fulfil the role they have and assumed before their peoples. There is no other way. If the communist parties, each one in the specific conditions of its country, do not fulfil such a role, it means that they do not meet their peoples' requirements.

In specific conditions, the Romanian Communist Party assumed its role in the fight against fascism, in Romania's development. In specific conditions, the Communist Party of Yugoslavia assumed its mission in the fight against fascism, in the armed fight that led to the victory over fascism. You know well that without the leadership of the Communist Party, without Tito's leadership the victory over fascism would not have been won, and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia would not have been created.

Certainly, now the problems are different but they can be solved only under the leadership of the party. That is how we put it in Romania and that is what we say to our friends. Certainly, the conditions are different and there are different ways of solving problems. We are not for models, for any kind of imitation but we are for socialism, for the communist parties to fulfil their historic mission. Socialism cannot be built without party leadership.

We are glad at the talks we had. It is true that we approached a wide range of questions—mostly theoretical, not questions related to Romanian-Yugoslav relations—but this kind of talks are also necessary. The very approach to such questions reflects the level of the links between our parties, between our leaderships as this is possible only when there is a certain cooperation, a certain understanding. We would like to raise this level of approaching questions in future without accepting any interference in the domestic affairs of one party or another. Setting from this, to discuss problems, to approach them is a necessity. [sentence as received]

Even at the Moscow meeting it was evident how diverse questions are, how different their present interpretation is—and it was proved how important it is to work for understanding and bringing points of view closer. The future of a better world, without wars or armed clashes, cannot be ensured without talks, without a better understanding of the problems. It is very important now how the world will be in 50 or 100 years and we must work to this end, discuss about it and start building it. Politicians have always done so. Marx and Engels lived in capitalism, in the first period of the development of capitalism, but they tried to give perspective to, and think of a future world free of capitalism. Of course, we cannot pretend that they were obliged to show us how to solve all problems, but they gave a very clear theoretical perspective. We live in different conditions and we are duty bound to build socialism, but also give a perspective for the future. That is why, we must believe in our forces, discuss all the problems even when contradictions or different opinions exist. It is not possible to have quite the same opinions, but, as far as Romania is concerned, we start from the fact that we are neighbours, that we have fought together for independence for 500 years and we must do our utmost to maintain our independence. Our duty, the duty of the communists of today—who bear responsibility in their states—is to discuss problems, to solve them. History decided for us to be neighbours and we must meet history's demands.

AGERPRES Report on Talks

AU131959 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1919 GMT 13 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, AGERPRES, 13/11/1987—On November 13, Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, and Elena Ceausescu had talks with Bosko Krunic, president of the Presidium of the CC of the LCY.

On behalf of the Presidium of the CC of the LCY, Bosko Krunic most cordially welcomed Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu and expressed his belief that their official goodwill visit to Yugoslavia would contribute to the development of the relations of close friendship and cooperation between the two parties and countries, between the Romanian people and the Yugoslav peoples.

Nicolae Ceausescu addressed the LCY leadership, the Yugoslav communists a cordial salute and the best wishes and stressed that the current summit would open prospects for a more powerful development of the fine Romanian-Yugoslav links through the understandings to be covenanted.

The RCP general secretary and the president of the Presidium of the CC of the LCY expressed satisfaction at their meeting which falls within the traditional, friendly contacts between the party and state leaders of the two countries which have played a decisive role in setting the fruitful, manysided Romanian-Yugoslav cooperation on lasting foundations.

Information was exchanged on the activity and concerns of the two parties, as well as opinions on the development of their cooperation.

The need was stressed that both parties should work resolutely for more powerful growth of economic and technical-scientific cooperation, for a broader cooperation in production and production specialization.

The determination was reiterated to further expand the cooperation between the RCP and the LCY, to intensify the links and exchanges of experience between them as it was assessed that that was particularly important for the general development of the Romanian-Yugoslav ties, which assert themselves ever more powerfully as an example of new-type relations between parties, between neighbour and friendly countries.

World political questions were also approached as well as questions of the international communist and working-class movement.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Bosko Krunic considered that, under the international circumstances, which continue to be particularly serious and complex, it was more necessary than ever for all countries, whatever their size or social system, to participate on an equal footing in finding a constructive solution to the major world economic and political problems, and to act for a new course in the international life.

The determination of the RCP and the LCY was reiterated to cooperate actively for the transformation of the Balkans into a zone of good neighbourliness, understanding, collaboration and peace, free of nuclear and chemical weapons, of foreign military bases and troops.

In that framework stress was laid on the ever more important role of the revolutionary, progressive and democratic forces everywhere, of all peoples in the fight for the firm assertion of the policy of detente, disarmament, nuclear disarmament in particular, security, peace, understanding and broad collaboration among nations, for the building of a better and more just world.

The necessity was underscored of strengthening the solidarity and unity of action of the communist and workers' parties, of the socialist and social democratic parties, of other progressive political forces, on the basis of the principles of full equality, non-interference in internal affairs, observance of each party's right to independently and sovereigntly work out its own policy, its revolutionary tactics and strategy.

At the end of the talks full satisfaction was expressed at the results of the visit, the fact being assessed that it went down as another outstanding moment in the development of friendship and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples, as a remarkable contribution to the cause of peace, understanding and cooperation among nations. The belief was expressed that, in accordance with those covenanted, the cooperation between the RCP and the LCY, between Romania and Yugoslavia would expand still more, and so would the ties of friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

The two party leaders decided to continue the traditional, friendly summit dialogue which proved a decisive factor in the many-sided growth of Romanian-Yugoslav links, in the rise of the two neighbour and friendly countries' collaboration to a higher level.

The talks passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship, mutual understanding and esteem.

2d Round Talks With Mojsov

LD141543 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1341 GMT

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Nov (TANJUG)—The second round of talks between Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu reaffirmed here today that the two neighboring countries wished to promote developed, comprehensive relations through longer-term and more modern cooperation, especially in the integration of their economies.

At the closing talks, great interest was also expressed on both sides in working harder to ensure the desired results in economic cooperation that were not achieved this year. A protocol on commodities' exchange for 1988 was signed that envisages, apart from regular commodities' transactions, barter arrangements to increase the overall trade volume. The two presidents also analyzed possibilities of joint action in third markets and aspects of cooperation proposed by the Romanian side. This is a useful proposal, replied the Yugoslav side, because it envisages new forms of cooperation in electronics, machine-building, agriculture, etc. The elaboration of the proposal and the agreement on its implementation are yet to come.

At today's meeting, the departmental ministers briefed the presidents on the detailed talks about the use of the Danube's hydroelectric potential. They both expressed readiness to observe the previously reached agreements.

The protection of environment emerged as a new area of cooperation. The two presidents said that the representatives and experts of the two countries would establish concrete measures in this area. Yugoslavia proposed concluding an interstate agreement on this.

Also discussed was the promotion of the status and the protection of national minorities because, as was stressed, they represent an important factor in overall bilateral cooperation.

Cooperation in the Balkans was the dominant international topic. Special attention was paid to preparations for the forthcoming meeting of foreign ministers of Balkan countries, to be held on Yugoslav initiative. Belgrade and Bucharest have identical views on this initiative, as stressed in today's meeting. Yugoslavia supported Romania's proposal for a summit of Balkan countries. Stress was laid on the need for joint cooperation to realize this proposal and other beneficial initiatives for the furthering of Balkan cooperation.

It was also agreed that Yugoslavia and Romania should continue their dialogue for the benefit of resolving some of the broader international problems, such as the Middle East and Kampuchean issues, the scrapping of nuclear and other weapons, and others.

Lazar Mojsov and Nicolae Ceausescu noted that this visit meant more than just a regular summit meeting, because it is a Yugoslav and Romanian tradition, where new ideas were put forth for promoting comprehensive bilateral relations and cooperation. In addition to this, the two sides noted the identity or closeness of stands on all aspects of Yugoslav-Romanian relations and some questions of international cooperation which had been discussed. In brief, the visit of the Romanian party and state head was very useful and successful.

Nicolae Ceausescu invited the president of the SFRY to visit Romania, which was accepted with pleasure.

Talks Conclude

AU141923 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1721 GMT 14 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, AGERPRES, 14/11/1987—Official talks concluded at the White Palace in Belgrade, Saturday, November 14, between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Elena Ceausescu and Lazar Mojsov, president of the Presidium of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

During the last round of talks views continued to be exchanged on the further development of Romanian-Yugoslav ties as well as on current world political questions.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Lazar Mojsov expressed their satisfaction at the results of the visit and of the talks held these days, with emphasis on the fact that the understandings reached and decisions made give new prospects to the traditional Romanian-Yugoslav relations contributing to the further consolidation of the collaboration between Romania and Yugoslavia on a political, economic and technical-scientific plane, in production specialization and cooperation in production as well as in other fields of activity, for the benefit of two peoples, of the cause of peace, understanding and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and the world over.

The two countries' determination was reiterated to cooperate still closer in the world arena, at the UN and in its specialized agencies as well as in other international bodies, and actively contribute, alongside the other socialist states and all the peace-loving forces to a constructive solution to the major problems of our days, the achievement of general disarmament, nuclear disarmament first and foremost, the cessation of nuclear tests, the building of a world free from weapons and wars, a world in which each people can channel its creative efforts toward free, independent development on the road of economic and social progress. In the context, Romania's and Yugoslavia's determination was reasserted to actively cooperate for the transformation of the Balkans into a zone of good neighborliness, understanding, collaboration and peace, without nuclear and chemical arms, without foreign military bases and troops. Lazar Mojsov stressed that Yugoslavia backed the proposal of convening a Balkan summit, as well as any initiative conducive to a climate of peace, security and broad cooperation in the Balkans.

It was agreed upon that the results of the visit and of the talks be written down in a joint communique.

The talks passed in the same atmosphere of warm friendship, mutual esteem and understanding.

After the conclusion of official talks, Lazar Mojsov and Bosko Krunic gave a luncheon in honour of Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu, which was attended by the two delegations that participated in the summit talks.

During the luncheon the atmosphere of which was of warm friendship, the two presidents expressed once again their satisfaction at the talks held and the agreements reached during the visit, which open new prospects to a still more powerful development of the good traditional Romanian-Yugoslav ties, in harmony with the two countries and peoples' wish and aspirations for progress and welfare, in the interests of peace, understanding and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world.

Dizdarevic, RCP's Totu Confer

LD132144 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1811 GMT 13 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Nov (TANJUG)—Within the framework of the visit of Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, to our country, Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Ioan Totu, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, held separate talks today.

The two ministers devoted special attention to the forthcoming meeting of the foreign ministers of the Balkan countries, which will be held in Belgrade at the beginning of next year. A beneficial exchange of views was also carried out on some concrete questions of bilateral cooperation and its further promotion.

Ceausescu Ends Visit

LD141437 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1408 GMT 14 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Nov (TANJUG)—Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania and general secretary of Romanian Communist Party, ended his 3-day official friendly visit to Yugoslavia today and left Belgrade on a special plane.

With the Romanian state and party head were his wife, Elena Ceausescu; Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of the government; Ioan Totu, minister of foreign affairs: Constantin Stanca, state secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation; and other officials.

A formal ceremony was organized at Belgrade Airport for Ceausescu's departure. It was attended by Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency; Bosko Krunic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Ivan Stambolic, president of the Serbian Assembly; Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for Foreign Affairs; Ibrahim Tabakovic, member of the FEC; Col-Gen Veljko Kadijevic, deputy federal secretary for national defense; and other officials.

Ceausescu Cable From Plane

AU171548 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 15 Nov 87 p 3

[Message from Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and Romanian president, to Lazar Mojsov, President of the SFRY Presidency, and to Bosko Krunic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, from aboard his plane, after leaving Yugoslavia on 14 November]

[Text] To Comrade Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, and to Comrade Bosko Krunic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Belgrade,

As we leave the territory of Socialist Yugoslavia, on behalf of my wife and on my own behalf, I would like to express heartfelt thanks for the warm reception you extended to us and for the hospitality we enjoyed during our visit to your country.

I believe that the new meeting, the talks we held, and the agreements we reached will give greater impetus to developing traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the SR of Romania and the SFRY, and between the RCP and the LCY, for the benefit of our peoples and in the interest of the general cause of socialism, understanding, and peace in the Balkans, in Europe, and throughout the world.

With this belief, I again extend to you our greetings and best wishes at our farewell for health and personal happiness and progress, prosperity, and peace for the peoples in friendly Yugoslavia.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania.

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